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## American Cellist Matches Cliburn Feat in Moscow

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI) — Nathaniel Rosen, 30, a cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, won first prize in the Tchaikovsky competition last night, becoming the first American instrumentalist to take a gold medal since pianist Van Cliburn 20 years ago.

"I wanted it very much," Mr. Rosen said after the announcement. His father David, a California judge, said that the young man had been working for nearly 25 years for this victory.

The winners in the violin and piano categories of the four-year Tchaikovsky competitions will be announced in the next few days.

Fifty-three cellists from 22 countries competed in the grueling series of three concerts by each contestant, involving a demanding repertoire of classical and modern music.

Mr. Rosen received a thunderous ovation from a discriminating audience in the final round Saturday after he played Tchaikovsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme" and a Dvorak concerto.

### Started at Six

He began on the cello at the age of six, studied at the University of Southern California, and worked for 15 years as a student and assistant of the late Grigori Yfantsky. He played in the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra under director Neville Martinson, and has been with the Pittsburgh Symphony since September, 1977.

In 1966 he was a finalist in the Tchaikovsky competitions in Moscow. He was the youngest cellist then — and the oldest now. The cutoff age is 30.

The competition was judged by 15 musicians, including five from the Soviet Union, and five from other East bloc countries. It was the first time that an American had

won in a strings category, where Russians are usually dominant. Jane Marsh, a singer, received a first prize at an earlier competition, and Eugene Fodor, a violinist, won a silver medal when no gold was given.

Other winners this year among the cellists are: second prize, Daniel Veis of Czechoslovakia and Mari Fujiwara of Japan; third prize, Aleksandr Knyazev, 17, and Aleksandr Rudin, both of the Soviet Union; fourth prize, France Springuel of Belgium; fifth prize, Marcio Carneiro of Brazil; sixth prize, Sergei Sudzilovsky of the Soviet Union.

Two of four honorary diplomas went to Americans Gary Hoffman and Evelyn Elsing.

This year an American violinist, Daniel Heifetz — no relation to Jascha Heifetz — has been receiving warm praise from Tass news agency. He is considered by some of his fellow competitors as a possible winner, unless the judges want to avoid giving gold medals to two Americans.

In piano, the Americans have seemed considerably weaker. Only one of 22 entrants, Gail Martin, made the final round; the others were eliminated in the first two rounds.

Mr. Rosen was accompanied to Moscow by his wife, Jennifer Langham, also a cellist, his father and his uncle. His father ventured the prediction 10 days ago that the young man would win. Saturday evening in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, the elder Mr. Rosen, an amateur violinist, sat rigidly through his son's performance, following every note as intently as if he were playing it himself.

When it was over and the bravos were pouring out, the musician's father relaxed, nodded and allowed himself a faint, knowing smile.



Mauro Carassale, 11, (left) and his 14-year-old brother, Enrico.

## 11-Year-Old Charms Captors

OLBIA, Sardinia, July 4 (Reuters) — Eleven-year-old Mauro Carassale kept his hooded kidnappers spellbound for more than two months with fairytales that he invented.

And in the end, the men released him for the equivalent of \$175,000, a fifth of the ransom that they had demanded. When they let him go, they said: "Forgive us, Mauro."

The Sardinian schoolboy was abducted April 23 from his parents' home on the Emerald Coast. Pope Paul had appealed two weeks ago for the boy's release. Interim President Amintore Fanfani today praised him for his courage and promised to send him a microscope as a present.

Mauro's ordeal began when a gang of masked men invaded his home, tied up the family and prepared to take away his brother, Enrico, 14.

"Don't take him, he is ill," Mauro begged. "Take me."

Kept in an open-air animal shelter in the Sardinian mountains, the boy soon captured the hearts of his hooded captors with the fairytales.

"They always listened to my stories," he said. "They were very kind to me and called me 'our little Garibaldi,' the 19th-century hero of Italian unification."

The kidnappers told him of his growing fame and that his school had decided to waive the two months that he missed and give him a pass "in absentia." Mauro also said he was told that some politicians had nominated him for a valor award.

When it rained, the kidnappers strung a tarpaulin over the shelter. They also bought him a sweater and a shirt and fed him on goats' cheese, sausages and bread.

When he woke up yesterday morning, Mauro said, he heard a voice demanding: "Where is the money?" and another voice answered: "Show us the boy first."

Then the bandits hugged and kissed him and handed him over to mediators who had been conducting the ransom negotiations on behalf of his father, a furniture merchant.

Police arrived after the kidnappers escaped.

### But 115 Abstain in Vote

## Spanish Socialists Accept Parliamentary Monarchy

MADRID, July 4 (UPI) — The Congress of Deputies today approved the first article of Spain's post-Franco constitution defining the state as a parliamentary monarchy with the national sovereignty residing in the Spanish people.

A bloc of 115 Socialists abstained on the section of the article which decreed: "The political form of the Spanish state is the parliamentary monarchy," but it passed with 196 votes in favor and nine against cast by other supporters of a republic.

The Socialists had fought in committee to make Spain a republic but when they lost they agreed not to force a floor fight. Socialist spokesman Gregorio Peces Barba said the party accepted the vote of the full chamber.

The first part of the article described Spain as a democratic state which "defends as superior values its judicial order, liberty, justice, equality and political pluralism." It passed by 317 votes with one against and one abstention.

### Sovereign People

The first article also spelled out that "the national sovereignty resides in the Spanish people, from whom emanate all the powers of the state." The vote for this was 310

in favor with three opposed and 11 abstentions.

The president of the Congress of Deputies opened debate with an appeal to put reason before emotion.

"Let it be a rational and not a visceral constitution, consensual and not triumphal, in which neither the majorities nor the minorities impose disunity or force," Fernando Alvarez de Miranda told the 350 members of the lower house of the Cortes (parliament).

The new constitution, he said, must "let Spaniards live in order, peace, justice and freedom."

### 2-Week Debate

The deputies were expected to debate for about two weeks on the draft before sending it to the Senate for final legislative approval.

The Spanish people will vote on the constitution in a referendum, probably in September.

Key issues still to be decided include whether the Catholic Church should have a form of special recognition, abolition of the death penalty and setting of the legal age of 18.

Communist leader Santiago Carrillo reaffirmed his party's participation.

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## Heavy Shelling Resumed

# Lebanon Christians Urge Syria Pullout

BEIRUT, July 4 — Syrian-dominated peacekeeping forces resumed heavy shelling of Christian neighborhoods in Beirut today as Christian rightist politicians accused Syria of trying to dominate the country and called for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

Underlining the wider implications of the Christian-Syrian showdown, Israel issued a declaration of concern citing "repeated attacks" on Lebanon's Christians. Diplomats saw it as a warning to Syria over its activities in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Christian rightist militia units in southern Lebanon, which are supported by Israel, today were busy defending themselves to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from infiltrating the border area.

In Beirut, the renewed Syrian rocket and artillery fire shattered the fourth cease-fire in three days. Motorists in Ashrafieh, the hard-hit Christian neighborhood, abandoned their cars with the motors running and ran to basements for shelter as the shelling started, residents said.

### Fire at Headquarters

Late this afternoon, shelling and rocket salvos started a fire in the

national headquarters of Lebanon's internal security force in east Beirut, police sources said.

Heavy shelling in the area delayed firefighters attempting to reach the scene. Damage was heavy, the sources said, but there

were no immediate casualty reports.

It was unclear whether Christian sniping had triggered the fighting, described as the most intense since

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### Now Expected Today

## Egyptian Proposals To Israel Delayed

JERUSALEM, July 4 (Reuters) — Egypt's latest peace proposals, expected in Israel today, have been delayed in transmission and government officials said they had no explanation for the holdup.

An official in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office said the proposals were now expected to arrive tomorrow — either through the Israeli Embassy in Washington or from the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

The official said that only after the government had studied them would the Cabinet, at its regular weekly meeting Sunday, decide whether to authorize Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to meet his Egyptian counterpart, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is trying to organize the meeting in London later this month.

### Position Reiterated

The official reiterated Israel's previously expressed position that it would not attend if Egypt's Egyptian proposals set preconditions for negotiations.

The Israelis already have rejected an unofficial Egyptian proposal to hand back the Arab World Bank of the River Jordan to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt before a renewal of the stalled Middle East peace talks.

Another government official said Israel was also eager to hear about Vice President Mondale's talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria yesterday. Mr. Mondale returned to Washington early today.

"We presume the proposals and vice-presidential report on his con-

versation will be transmitted to us after President Carter studies them and decides they are worth forwarding to the official said.

Mr. Mondale flew to Egypt after an official goodwill visit to Israel. After meeting with Mr. Sadat, he said that the Egyptian leader had agreed to send his foreign minister to London.

The vice president had told reporters in Jerusalem Sunday that Israel had agreed to attend the meeting. But Israeli government officials insist the Egyptian proposals must first be studied and be free of any preconditions.

## Rebels Set 33 Bombs In Corsica

PARIS, July 4 (UPI) — Corsican nationalists last night rocked their French-ruled Mediterranean island with 33 bombs in the largest terrorist outbreak since the secessionist movement began more than 15 years ago, the police said today.

Meanwhile, police said, security forces investigating nationalists in Brittany were preparing to make a number of arrests. The elusive Celtic underground faction in Brittany, like the Corsican nationalists, seek autonomy from France.

The police linked the wave of attacks in Corsica to the drive against the Breton terrorists who were accused of bombing the palace of Versailles a week ago.

"The explosions were certainly a show of solidarity with the arrest of members of the Breton Secret Army," a police officer said.

The blasts came hours after the State Security Court had ordered eight Breton nationalists to stand trial on charges of conspiring against the unity of the French Republic.

In the worst wave of violence since anti-French protests erupted in Corsica in the early 1960s, the banned Corsican National Liberation Front set off bombs in Ajaccio, Bastia, Corte and several smaller communities.

There were no casualties, but many buildings — including tax offices, banks and homes of persons from mainland France — were heavily damaged.

### Lagos Hospitals Struck

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 4 (UPI) — Lagos hospitals are moving thousands of patients out of Lagos hospitals, which have been struck by the state's public and private doctors.



GOLD MEDAL: Nathaniel Rosen (left) of the United States won top prize in cello division of the Sixth International Tchaikovsky competition. Mari Fujiwara of Japan was second.

### No Announcement in Iran

## Shah Curbs Family's Business Deals

By Flora Lewis

TEHRAN, July 4 (NYT) — The shah of Iran has issued discreet orders to bar members of his royal family from business deals in which they stand to benefit, and a private "code of conduct" is to be imposed on them.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi disclosed his decision in an interview, but he said that it would not be announced in Iran. "People will know about it in time," he said. "They will find out gradually. It doesn't mean there's been anything fraudulent. But they must not profit by their status, so we have given these orders."

In the early 1970s, the shah announced that it was his wish that no one involved in government also be involved with companies dealing with the state. That wish is now apparently being extended to members of the royal family. If the order is effectively carried out, it is bound to have an enormous impact on the Iranian public. Corruption is widespread, and many are convinced that the source is the royal court.

### Aides Confident

Several high-ranking government officials said privately that they expected the new orders to make a huge difference in preventing improper transactions and to set an example for lower levels.

There have been some dismissals and prosecutions for corruption,

but the public reaction was that the campaign could not be taken seriously as long as nothing was done about the people at the top.

Nobody knows how much has been amassed by members of the royal family and their entourage, but Tehran gossip about "billions of dollars" and stories of new deals are common. The large areas of business reserved for the government, and the ability of the huge, complex bureaucracy to give or withhold crucial permits and credits, provide many opportunities for gain.

To enforce the order, ministers and a few key officials have been told to report directly to the shah's office any request they receive from a member of the royal family that could involve a business interest. One minister said that he was convinced this method would be effective, "because the great majority of us are determined to see it work."

Although the shah did not put the orders in the context of his cautious liberalization program, others consider control of corruption at the top to be an essential element of the plan for gradual, careful reform of the authoritarian regime.

The absolutism has been made necessary to support the corruption, an insider said.

When word of the shah's decision seeps out, Iranians are likely to be skeptical until they see changes in the way the system works. But a

minister said it was necessary to undertake this reform quietly, because an announcement would encourage the public to speak out against abuse, and "that would be too embarrassing."

The enrichment at high levels has been made more obvious by the increasing size of the royal family — now more than 60 persons — and by the sudden increase in oil prices that put so much money within reach. "We created masses of millionaires overnight," a Central Bank official said of the fortunes made legally, under gold-rush circumstances. However, he said, there was a wide gray area where the line between bribery and the rewards of legitimate business services was blurred.

So far, officials said, the order applies only to new enterprise and requests for privilege from members of royal family. The code of conduct, not yet completed, is being drawn up by the shah's minister of court, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who as premier from 1965 to 1977 was in a position of prime responsibility during the lush years. There is no intention of requiring divestiture of current assets.

"They have to live, after all, they can't go begging," said an official who had been very critical. Members of the royal family are forbidden by law to hold government jobs, "and they have to do something, so they go into business," another said.



## Fitness Phenomenon Sweeping the U.S.

By Leonard Shapiro and Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — It has been called a fad, a craze and a phenomenon, this fancy for physical fitness.

A book called "Running" has sold nearly 500,000 copies and has been No. 1 on the best-seller lists for weeks. Five of the top 15 trade paperbacks deal directly with health and fitness.

Dollars spent on sporting goods have gone from \$2.2 billion in 1960 to \$13.5 billion last year, when Americans spent \$257 million on running equipment.

Newsweek puts joggers on its cover. U.S. News and World Report writes about "The Fitness Mania" and New York magazine devotes eight pages to telling about "The Physical Elite: They Think They're Better Than You Are."

### Sweet Chic

Clearly, sweat chic is in. A recent Washington Post national telephone survey confirmed that more Americans are doing more to get their bodies toned up and

tapered down. And yet, the same poll indicated that many also are doing less.

In the survey, conducted in February, 30 percent said that they were doing more to keep themselves physically fit than they had in the past. 40 percent said that they were doing the same amount and 28 percent responded that they were doing less.

Fifty-two percent said that they engaged in exercise or physical sports in their leisure time, but 45 percent said that they did not.

"No, those figures don't surprise me," said Casey Conrad, executive director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. "Most people just can't seem to manage their lives. Look at the people who smoke. They tell you 'I know I shouldn't smoke, but I can't stop.' It's the same with exercise. Everybody knows you should do it, but they won't. All you can do is try to get the word out, give them the truth, hammer away at them through the media."

"Those are rather disturbing figures," said sports psychologist Thomas Tutko of San Jose State University. "I wish I could explain it. I can just say the people I know who do less are fairly fixed in their habits. They've been smoking or overeating all their lives, and it's difficult to get out of those patterns."

"I would like to think that wasn't the case," said Dr. Samuel Fox, a Georgetown University cardiologist and member of the President's Council. "But I suppose I can also understand why they're doing less. There are those who have been told by their jogging friends, for instance, about the great joy of running. So they go out, they get the shoes and the sweat suits and they try it incorrectly. They try and recapture their youth, they go at it almost too vigorously. They get aches and pains, sore knees or shin splints and they say the hell with this."

But Dr. Fox and Dr. Tutko would prefer to talk about the positive aspects of the fitness boom.

"Cardiovascular disease is down most markedly," Dr. Fox

said. "Studies are showing that middle-aged men are stopping smoking, that middle-aged people of both sexes are losing weight, that considerable numbers of people are cutting out saturated fats and, of course, that more are exercising."

### Therapeutic Value

Dr. Tutko added: "The people who are doing more have a variety of reasons. They feel good just because they're doing something for themselves. And once they start an exercise or running program, they look upon the time they spend on the activity as their time alone, a peaceful time, a getaway time when they can let their minds go. It's very therapeutic. It's also had a pronounced effect on their sex lives. There's a hormonal change as well as the simple fact that people who are more active physically seem to have more energy, and they're more capable of performing sexually."

"Just speaking for myself, I can tell you why I've done more. I'm 47 now. I have had good

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## News Analysis

## Mondale Fails to Soothe Israel

By William E. Farrell  
JERUSALEM, July 4 (NYT) — The visit of Vice President Mondale to Israel did little to allay the country's growing fears that the United States is poised to apply strong pressure on the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to be more forthcoming in the effort to revive the bogged-down Middle East peace initiative.

That was the view of a number of politicians and analysts yesterday shortly after Mr. Mondale left Israel for Alexandria, Egypt, for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat.

While everyone agreed that Mr. Mondale's talks with Mr. Begin and other Israeli officials had been genuinely cordial, the visit was regarded more as a lull in the growing strains between two allies than a successful effort to ease these strains.

"Certain steps of the American administration are going to be less nice than the nice words we heard," said a ranking Israeli official who had taken part in the talks and who asked not to be identified.

## Aden Said To Retake 2 Villages

BEIRUT, July 4 (UPI) — Marxist Southern Yemen has recaptured two border villages it claims were occupied by troops from Yemen, the leftist daily As-Safir reported in a dispatch from Aden.

The newspaper said that Southern Yemen regained control of the two villages in the northern Beihan region yesterday, the day after they allegedly were seized by Yemeni troops attacking across the desolate Arabian Desert.

The Beihan area is about 150 miles northeast of Aden and 100 miles southeast of the Yemeni capital of Sanaa.

Tension has been building between the two countries ever since conservative Yemen blamed the pro-Soviet regime in Southern Yemen for the assassination 10 days ago of its president, Lt. Col. Ahmed al-Ghashmi.

## Palestinian Report

The leftist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which has close ties with the Aden regime, also reported that the two villages had been recaptured and said a Southern Yemen counteroffensive "inflicted heavy losses on the Yemenis."

"A number of their soldiers were taken prisoner and large quantities of weapons were seized," a dispatch from the organization said.

Yemeni Minister Mohammed Salem Basnoud yesterday denied that his country had launched an attack and said the charges were "just a pretext to justify an expected aggression on the north in an effort to place us under foreign control."

He said there could be no negotiations with Aden "until foreign intervention is eradicated."

## Greece, Turkey Open Talks to Improve Ties

ANKARA, July 4 (UPI) — Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministry officials met here today in a new attempt to sort out long-standing disputes between the two neighboring NATO allies.

The two-day talks are at the technical level, with delegations headed by Byron Theodoropoulos, general secretary of the Greek Foreign Ministry, and Sukru Elekdoglu of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

The conference was the result of meetings between Greek Premier Constantinos Karamanlis and Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit in Montreux, Switzerland, and Washington, D.C., earlier this year.

The main issues between Greece and Turkey are oil-drilling rights in the Aegean Sea, the Greek ban on passage through Greek air space of civilian flights bound for Turkey, Greek military deployment on the hundreds of Greek-owned islands in the Aegean, and border adjustments along the River Nariz.

Another major issue between the two powers — the Turkish military occupation of part of Cyprus — is expected to be held over for separate talks. Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Ocun said before the talks began that no solutions should be expected immediately.

## American, 2 Zairians Arrested by Angola

BELGRADE, July 4 (AP) — An American and two Zairians have been arrested on the Angolan side of the Congo River in the region of the town of Noqui, the Yugoslav news agency reported today from Luanda.

The agency said it was officially announced that Larry Hensley, Ngoma Mananga and Minatale Baledale were arrested Friday for "illegally penetrating" the People's Republic of Angola. They reportedly crossed to the Angolan side of the river in a motorboat. The report did not further identify the three.

turbed by remarks contained in a speech made by Mr. Mondale Sunday night in which the vice president referred to Mr. Begin's proposals for returning Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty and said this idea might be applicable to the West Bank of the Jordan River. On the controversial issue of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, the Begin administration equates retaining territory with security.

## Remarks Discussed

Mr. Begin discussed Mr. Mondale's remarks with the vice president at their final meeting yesterday morning, and Mr. Mondale was asked about this at a news conference afterward, before his departure for Egypt.

"We were not arguing that the plan on the Sinai automatically applies to the West Bank," Mr. Mondale said. "There are obviously many differences. I was referring to the concept of separating territory from security. It may be possible to relinquish land but at the same time have guarantees over demilitarization, over electric sensors, limited-force zones, other kinds of arrangements that can give you the security even though there may be certain portions of land that you decide not to hold."

The reaction of a ranking official of the Begin administration to Mr. Mondale's remarks was blunt. "You can't separate territory from security" in regard to the West Bank, he said. "If the American administration thinks you can assure Israel's security on the West Bank with nice devices, they are wrong."

A major issue disturbing the Israelis, the official said, is that Egypt is operating on the presumption that it can obtain more through the intervention of the United States than through direct negotiations with the Israelis. He and a number of other officials are convinced that at present America's policy fosters this presumption.

Zalman Shoval, a prominent member of Mr. Begin's Likud Party bloc and a member of the Knesset, or parliament, said of Mr. Mondale's visit: "I'm afraid the situation has not changed for the better. Basically we must be aware that the difference in approach between the two countries on the territories is still as deep as ever before."

## Harold Stassen Returns, Plans U.S. Senate Bid

MOOREHEAD, Minn., July 4 (UPI) — Perennial candidate Harold Stassen, has entered another race.

Mr. Stassen announced yesterday that he will file tomorrow as an Independent-Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. Mr. Stassen will face Rudy Boschwitz, who received the Independent-Republican endorsement, in a Sept. 12 primary election.

Mr. Stassen said he will make public his tax records for 1976 and 1977, and challenged Mr. Boschwitz and Democratic Sen. Wendell Anderson, to do the same.

## NAACP Urging Broad Action On Apartheid

PORTLAND, Ore., July 4 (NYT) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called for a wide range of economic sanctions against South Africa to help end that country's apartheid policy of racial segregation.

The sanctions, which spokesmen for the NAACP expect to be strongly endorsed tomorrow by delegates to the civil rights group's annual convention here, provide for withdrawal of investments by U.S. corporations, with the sums to be reinvested in small African nations such as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Other proposals include withdrawal by U.S. investors of accounts in banks making loans to South Africa, a mandatory arms embargo, revocation of landing rights for South African Airways in the United States until the airline integrates its personnel, and barring of South Africa from international sports and cultural competition until South Africans are able to participate in such activities regardless of race.

The sanctions platform reverses the previous NAACP position that it was in the best interest of black South Africans for U.S. companies to continue operations in the country.



Phalangist militia members man a barricade during fighting with Syrian troops in Beirut.

## Christians Demand Syrian Withdrawal

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The civil war ended in 1976. More than 130 Lebanese had been killed in 96 hours, police said. No figures were available for Syrian casualties.

The new fighting broke out while Lebanese President Elias Sarkis was trying to organize talks to consolidate the cease-fire.

Although Syria intervened in the Lebanese conflict in 1976 essentially alongside the Christians and against the Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftists, old suspicions remain between the two sides. Syria today accused Lebanese Christian leaders of trying to main-

tain a "state within a state" and dominate Lebanon.

While Christian rightist leader Camille Chamoun called for the withdrawal of Syrian troops, Pierre Gemayal, leader of the Christian Phalangist militia, said neither side had an interest in continuing the struggle. The Christian Maronite patriarch Boutros Khreish warned that continued fighting in Lebanon could spread to neighboring countries and spark a wider Middle Eastern conflict.

In negotiations to halt the fighting, Syria's conditions for a cease-fire included allowing Syrian troops to take positions freely in

areas controlled by the Christian militias, and reform of the Lebanese Army to punish Lebanese officers who collaborated with Israel in southern Lebanon, pro-Syrian newspapers said.

Other Syrian demands for a cease-fire, Christian sources said, included the implementation of new Syrian military facilities in Lebanon under the terms of a bilateral accord between Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Mr. Sarkis at their recent summit meeting.

Syria also wants new curbs on the political role of the Lebanese Christian militias, their media and their freedom to criticize Syria, the sources said.

## Rejection by Lebanon

In reaction, Lebanese Christian politicians rejected any closer cooperation with Syria and insisted that security in Christian areas be maintained by Lebanese forces alone.

Although Syrian peacekeeping forces ostensibly sought to intervene to separate rival Christian factions, Mr. Chamoun, a bitter foe of Syria, accused "non-Lebanese nonvillians" of stirring up trouble.

The Syrian-dominated peacekeeping force in Lebanon operates nominally under the orders of Mr. Sarkis, whose formerly close ties with Syria have appeared to fray in recent weeks.

## Clean-Up Kit for Dogs

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 4 (UPI) — Dogs walking the sidewalks in this city may ease themselves provided their masters are armed with a 50-pennig (24 cents) coin. The city recently set up slot machines handing out so-called "cleaning sets" in return for sticking the coin into the slot. The set comprises a paper bag, a small cardboard shovel and a scraper.

## Main Benefactor Is USSR

## China's Aid to Vietnam Declined Before Cutoff

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT) — Chinese aid to Vietnam, which Peking publicly terminated yesterday, is believed to have totaled at least \$10 billion in the last 20 years.

Estimates here, based in part on figures made public by Chinese leaders over the years, range from \$10 billion to an \$18-billion figure that China gave recently for the 20-year period.

Government analysts observe that Chinese aid had fallen off well before the cutoff. Vietnam's principal benefactor over the years has been the Soviet Union, which continues to provide about \$500 million a year. Annual Chinese aid fell in recent years to no more than \$300 million, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

Before the Vietnam war ended three years ago, Chinese aid was chiefly in war material and food supplies. Since the end of the war, Peking's aid has diminished sharply. Lately it was limited chiefly to rice and other commodities, assistance for specific projects such as the building of bridges, roads and other public works, and technicians for those projects.

## Considerable Soviet Aid

China has also contributed machinery for light industry, but not cash grants, according to State Department analysts. China's most visible aid accomplishments in Vietnam are the Thai Nguyen steel complex 40 miles north of Hanoi and a bridge over the Red River.

Soviet aid over the years has gone to more than 200 projects, ranging from the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum in Hanoi to dams, heavy industries and hydroelectric power projects. Moscow has also supplied considerable aid in commodities. During the war, it was

Vietnam's main source of arms and fighting equipment.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ching announced last month that Chinese aid to Vietnam would be reduced, but he did not say in which areas. The Chinese leadership has now attributed its aid cutoff to mismanagement of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, contending that tens of thousands have been expelled.

There were recently estimated to be about 1.2 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, including 800,000 in Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon. Many were merchants, but ethnic Chinese had their shops closed and their property confiscated in March. Since then, many are believed to have left.

## Vietnam Downplays Cutoff

BANGKOK, July 4 (AP) — A Vietnamese official said here today that China's decision to halt all economic assistance would have little impact.

In an airport statement before leaving for Tokyo, Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien said that China had already cut most of its aid during the past two years, so the termination "does not affect us much."

He denied that his government had a policy of persecuting ethnic Chinese. After decades of war, Vietnam sought friends rather than foes, he said.

## Ethiopia Foresees Role in Comecon

BELGRADE, July 4 (AP) — A member of Ethiopia's ruling junta has said that Ethiopia will soon be able to become a full member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, the Soviet-dominated equivalent of the Common Market, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Addis Ababa yesterday.

Tanjung said that the statement was made by Lt. Gen. Selesse Kidanemariam, a member of the Marxist military council who attended a Comecon meeting in Bucharest late last month.

## Also Kills Aides, Self

## Prison Official Slays Azerbaijan Minister

MOSCOW, July 4 (AP) — A disgruntled prison official assassinated the interior minister of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan and two of the minister's aides, then shot himself to death, Azerbaijan officials said today.

A spokesman for First Deputy Interior Minister Vasily Vyshchenko confirmed that the minister, Lt. Gen. Anil Geidarov, and the two aides died in the attack last Thursday at Gen. Geidarov's office. The name of the gunman, who was born in 1949 was given as Muratov.

The spokesman said that Muratov was chief of the administrative section of a prison in the Azerbaijani town of Shusha, in the southern part of the Caucasus Mountain republic about 60 kilometers north of the Soviet-Iran border.

The spokesman declined to discuss the specific motive behind the killings. In Azerbaijan, as elsewhere in the Soviet Union, prisons are under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

The aides killed in the incident were identified by the spokesman as Deputy Interior Minister Saladin Kyazimov, who was holder of

the Soviet Union's highest military award, and Lt. Col. Aziz Safikhonov.

Word of the killings came from foreign travelers returning to Moscow from Azerbaijan. The Soviet government-controlled press generally shuns publicizing major crimes and disasters that occur within the country.

Azerbaijan's main official newspaper, Bakinskiy Rabochi, reported only that the minister "died tragically while carrying out his duties."

When reached earlier yesterday, Mr. Vyshchenko told Reuters news agency that a commission had been set up to investigate the slayings. "The case has been entrusted to the republic's procurator," he said.

Gen. Geidarov, 52, had worked for the local branch of the Soviet KGB security police for more than 25 years before becoming interior minister eight years ago.

His official obituary was signed by the republic's Communist Party chief, Geldar Aliyev, a former KGB official, and Seron Tsivgun, a deputy chief of the KGB.

The funerals for Gen. Geidarov and his aides were being held today in Baku, according to Mr. Vyshchenko's spokesman.

## Man, Woman Surrender

## Puerto Rico Nationalists Free 2 at Chile Consulate

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 4 (AP) — A man and a woman who held two hostages in the Chilean consulate here since yesterday demanding freedom for Puerto Rican nationalists jailed in the United States, released them unharmed and surrendered shortly before noon today, the FBI said.

The two surrendered to Assistant U.S. Attorney Julio Viera. The hostages were Chilean Consul Ramon Gonzalez Ruiz and an unidentified consulate employee.

The kidnappers took over the consulate at 3 p.m. yesterday and demanded "immediate freedom" for Puerto Rican nationalists in U.S. prisons and cancellation of Independence Day celebrations in San Juan.

## Softened Terms

They later softened their terms, demanding a statement from the Puerto Rican government urging Puerto Ricans not to attend the celebrations and a statement from the White House promising to start work toward release of the nationalists, the FBI said.

Police isolated the block in San Juan's old quarter where the consulate is located on the fourth floor of an eight-story bank.

One kidnapper told the Associated Press that the seizure of the consulate was also intended to express "repudiation of the representatives in Puerto Rico of the killers of the Chilean people," referring to the

military junta that overthrew the late President Salvador Allende in 1973.

The man spoke in Spanish and identified himself and his colleague as Puerto Ricans although he did not seem to have a Puerto Rican accent. FBI spokesman Gordon McGinley said that he talked by telephone with the man, who "said they had no political connections. He sounded like a South American, but I couldn't tell from what country."

## No Spy Exchange

The gunman who talked to the AP said the group telephoned the State Department in Washington and dictated a letter to President Carter demanding the "unconditional release of our political prisoners, now," cancellation of the Fourth of July celebration in Puerto Rico and Mr. Carter's refusal to permit the exchange of the prisoners for spies.

This last demand apparently was a reference to recent reports that the U.S. government was considering exchanging the four imprisoned Puerto Ricans for U.S. citizens imprisoned in Cuba.

"We are not connected with any political or guerrilla group," the gunman said. "We are doing this because we want the freedom of our national heroes."

## 4 in Jail

The FBI said that the prisoners whose release was demanded were Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Irvin Flores, who were imprisoned for the attack in March, 1954, in the U.S. House of Representatives in which five congressmen were wounded, and Oscar Collazo, who was convicted of attempting to assassinate President Truman in 1950.

Last year Mr. Carter freed another man convicted of the Truman assassination attempt, Rafael F. Guesora Cordero, because he was suffering from terminal cancer. He returned to his home in Puerto Rico and is still alive.

Last week the governor of Puerto Rico said that police had uncovered a plan by political leftists for coordinated jailbreaks, bank robberies and kidnappings of prominent persons on July 4.

## U.S. Swept By Fitness

(Continued from Page 1)

close friends who have died the same age, sometimes younger. None of these people was physically fit and most of them had self-destructive habits. All of them were under pressure, they had no outlets for it. Exercise was not part of their lives. I just began to think I better start doing something about myself. I think you'll also find that if you do it for, say, six months, you become almost an exercise addict. You need a fix every day."

## Corporate Fitness

Corporations are discovering that better bodies may translate into better business. There now are 400 U.S. corporations with full-time fitness directors.

The Xerox Training Center in Leesburg, Va., has a \$3.5 million facility that includes two gyms, indoor and outdoor running tracks, a 25-yard swimming pool, four tennis courts, two volleyball courts and an 18-hole putting green.

The government also is getting involved; the departments of Justice and Transportation have full-time fitness directors.

"We had 312 cardiovascular retirements [in the Department of Transportation] alone last year," said Bernard Jankowski, who runs the fitness program. "That translates to \$2 million a year in disability cash-payment outlays."

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JULY 1978



Rhetoric Has Ring of '50s

FBI's Request for Agents Spurs Spy-Influx Debate

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — A secret FBI request for more counterintelligence agents, although blocked on Capitol Hill, has touched off a sharp debate over the dangers of an alleged Soviet-blue spy influx into the United States.

At closed budget authorization hearings this year, FBI officials told the House Intelligence Committee that there were more suspected KGB and East European intelligence officers coming into this country on temporary visas than the bureau could possibly watch without reinforcing its counterintelligence division.

The FBI's friends in Congress charge that State Department permissiveness is to blame for the influx. The debate is strikingly reminiscent of the internal security furor of the early 1950s.

Both the House and Senate Intelligence Committees turned down the FBI's request to hire about 125 counterintelligence agents to step up surveillance activities. Rep. Bill Burlison, D-Mo., devised a compromise that proved even more controversial.

List of Aliens

It would make the two intelligence panels custodians of a list supplied by the attorney general. On it would go the names of all aliens temporarily admitted to the United States in the coming fiscal year despite advice by the FBI that they should have been kept out as security risks.

House conservatives, such as John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, say that the influx is distressing. They blame it on the relaxed relaxations forced by the Helsinki accords and legislation adopted last year under the sponsorship of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

"This has opened the floodgates to Communists, terrorists, espionage agents and other security problems," Rep. Ashbrook maintained. "I would say they've let scores of [such] people in."

House liberals argue against keeping lists of supposed security risks. Rep. Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., contended that it would represent "the first step backward toward the creation of a Committee on Internal Security," better known in its last-building heyday as the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Debate Since 1952

Legally, the debate boils down to a never-settled controversy in the so-called "security provisions" of the Immigration and Nationality Act — better known as the McCarran-Walter Act when it was passed over President Truman's veto in 1952 — and how strictly those provisions should be applied. According to figures supplied by the FBI, the bureau has lost almost every time in the last several years when it recommended that a foreign visitor be kept out of the United States on the ground that he or she was likely to engage in espionage or other forbidden activities vaguely described by two particular provisions of the act.

In 1976, according to the run-down, the FBI's recommendations for exclusion of a temporary visitor were overruled or ignored 87 percent of the time; in 1977, 99 percent of the time; and in the first quarter of 1978, 100 percent of the time.

"The people at State probably say the FBI's seeing a lot of bogey-"

S. Korea Cursed By Fishermen After Release

PANMUNJOM, South Korea, July 4 (AP) — Four North Korean fishermen rescued by the South Korean Navy last week after it sank their boat yesterday ripped off the clothes given to them and cursed the South Koreans after being handed over to a representative of their government.

The fishermen shouted demands for the return of their first mate, Oh Rhee Sop, who, according to the UN Command, was allowed to stay in the South at his own request.

The UN Command returned the fishermen to the North Koreans at this truce village in the demilitarized zone. Once on the Communist side, the fishermen entered a building but came back out at the direction of a North Korean officer and carried out their demonstration.

The South Korean government said that the boat sank after a collision with a patrol craft that caught it in South Korean waters off the west coast.

Angola Envoy Denies Report of Paratroops

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP) — The Angolan ambassador to Belgium yesterday denied a London Sunday Times report that East German paratroops were preparing to attack Namibia from a base in Angola.

Calling the allegations "ridiculous lies" and attacking French intelligence, which reportedly supplied the information, Ambassador Luis de Almeida said it was part of a "despicable intoxication campaign aimed at discrediting Angolan leaders and preparing new attacks against Angola from Zaïre and Namibia."

men, but it can move that easily into the country, it gets to be a frustrating thing after a while," a Justice Department source said.

"They're talking about the kind of people who steal secrets," another department source said. "The problem is not that they inevitably will do that, but when you've got intelligence officers in your midst, the FBI feels they ought to know what they're doing, who they're seeing."

100 to 150 Bear FBI

The number of individuals admitted over FBI objections is said to be classified, but according to several sources it numbers from 100 to 150 a year, primarily from Soviet-bloc nations.

"There are many more American ports [a total of 40] open to ships and crewmen from Russia and Warsaw Pact nations," Rep. Burlison said.

"There also seems to be an inordinate number of so-called 'students' in their 30s and 40s coming in. A great deal of concern has been expressed publicly and privately. . . . We just want to keep current on it."

But as State Department officials point out, the "security provisions" of immigration law are far from precise. And the intelligence information on which decisions are based is often inconclusive.

"Say there's an Ivan Ivanov who was reported to be a KGB agent in Timbuktu in 1959 — and an Ivan Ivanov who is applying to come to the United States," a State Department visa expert said. "Is it the same Ivan Ivanov? Was he really a KGB agent in Timbuktu in 1959? Some of the intelligence we have is ancient history. It comes in all shades and gradations."



Eric McBride turns firefighter in Memphis on Monday, using a garden hose to dampen the smoldering remains of a nightclub and protect two nearby houses owned by his grandmother.

Memphis Firemen to End 3-Day Strike Over Pay

MEMPHIS, July 4 (AP) — Striking firefighters said that they would reluctantly obey today a court order and end a three-day walkout which had led to a state of civil emergency in the city.

"We're going back to work," a fireman yelled last night as he left a meeting in which union president Kuhron Huddleston outlined the court order. Mr. Huddleston warned that the strike over wages could be resumed if the union's 1,400 members were dissatisfied with progress in contract talks with the city.

Earlier yesterday, Chancellor Robert Hoffman issued a temporary injunction ordering an end to the strike.

More than 1,100 National Guardsmen, Navy and Marine volunteers and Forestry Service firefighters were on duty to provide fire protection for the city, which has a population of 800,000. Mayor Wyatt Chandler said a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew imposed Sunday would remain until the firefighters returned to work.

Fire department officials said the number of fire alarms had dropped considerably since Saturday, when the strike began. At least 220 fires broke out Saturday night, mostly in abandoned buildings.

The mayor accused firefighters of setting many of the more than 300 fires that erupted over the weekend, and Police Director Winslow Chapman charged that 95 percent of the fires had been set by striking firemen. A union official denied that the firemen were responsible. Two striking firemen were arrested on arson charges Saturday.

There were no damage estimates available.

Judge Hears Woman's Story, Decides on Probation

California Bank Robber Let Off, Almost 'Scot-Free'

By Narda Zacchino

LOS ANGELES, July 4 — It happened in court, which makes it a public record. But she is trying to put her life back together, so let's call her Joan Moore.

Mrs. Moore, mother of four children, came before a judge in U.S. District Court to be sentenced. She had been charged with robbing five banks in three weeks for a take of about \$4,000.

She had pleaded guilty to the last of the five robberies, that in which she was caught immediately afterward by bank employees. She was not armed — she had used a toy pistol — and she reportedly did not resist capture.

Because she pleaded guilty to one robbery, the remaining charges were dropped. Now it was time for sentencing, and Judge Robert Keller was concerned.

He listened attentively as Mrs. Moore's attorney, court-appointed Deputy Public Defender William Graham, explained that this was a unique case, that Mrs. Moore was no ordinary bank robber.

Average Citizen

She probably was an average citizen before the crime — married, a mother, employed in a skilled field with a decent income.

Then, as Mr. Graham said, circumstances in her personal life "put her in a situation where whatever it is that makes us conform to society's laws broke down for her."

Mr. Graham told the judge that Mrs. Moore's marriage had dissolved and that she was having financial problems — the Internal Revenue Service was garnishing her wages in a dispute over claiming her children as dependents.

Because of her financial position, she was forced to move in with her parents. She brought three of her children — one was in a boy's home — and that led to more problems.

Mrs. Moore's father was an alcoholic, Mr. Graham explained, and had abused the children. This led Mrs. Moore to stay home from work to watch them. She lost her job and then the child-support payments stopped coming.

So she started to rob banks.

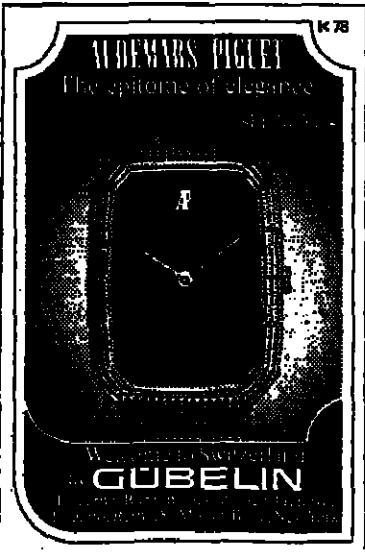
Fast Work Saves 40 In U.S. Hotel Fire

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 4 (AP) — An alert night clerk and fast-acting firemen saved guests from injury or death when fire gutted the historic Panland Hotel in downtown Grand Rapids today.

Authorities said there were no known injuries to the estimated 40 persons staying in the hotel. The blaze started in a basement boiler room just after dawn. The clerk called firemen in time and roused many guests, and firemen went from floor to floor completing the evacuation.

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Earthquake Jolts Japan

TOKYO, July 4 (AP) — An earthquake shook southern and western parts of Japan today, but no damage or injuries were reported.

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Residents Blame U.S. A-Tests

Pattern Is Seen in Utah Cancer Deaths

By Bill Curry

ST. GEORGE, Utah, July 4 (WP) — LeOra Hafen remembers well the day in 1956 when her 15-year-old daughter died. It was in the days of the U.S. government's atomic bomb tests 100 miles west of here, days when her daughter would walk home from school oblivious to the mushroom cloud that was forming a state away.

"She was on the sofa," recalls Mrs. Hafen, "and she cried, 'Mamma, call Dr. Kon. I'm gonna die.'"

"Why, Karlene," her mother tried to reassure her, "you aren't either."

"Yes I am, Mamma," replied the girl, who was in the final moments of acute leukemia. "This room's just full of angels." And she closed her eyes and died.

A month earlier, Karlene's Uncle Paul, a rancher, had been diagnosed as having leukemia. Paul Hafen was a cowpuncher who moved his cattle across Arizona, where at least once he got caught in the dust of a test blast cloud.

But Hafen survived his leukemia until the spring of 1963, and after his death, Max Brinkerhoff, a rancher, friend, began helping Hafen's widow, Helen, run the ranch.

Last Feb. 27 Max Brinkerhoff also died of leukemia. He was the fourth in a group of schoolboy friends to die of leukemia.

Coincidence?

A collective coincidence of individual and random tragedy?

Or do their deaths and those of so many others in this region represent civilian casualties of atomic warfare?

From 1951 until the nation's bomb testing was moved underground in 1962, 87 aboveground nuclear tests were conducted at the Nevada proving grounds west of here. Dr. Joseph Lyon, who runs the Utah State Cancer Registry, says that 20 to 26 of those tests sent fallout clouds into Utah.

The southwestern part of the state received heavy fallout and winds carried radioactivity over an area from the Grand Canyon almost to Salt Lake City. About 20,000 people lived in the Nevada, Arizona and close-in Utah areas.

The extent of any health problems is virtually unknown. The government has long maintained that there have been no adverse effects, but no long-term or widespread study has ever been conducted here, despite decades of controversy.

Many of the people whose deaths or illnesses were examined by The Washington Post in the last month shared the experience of having been out of doors when dark blast clouds moved overhead, and their friends and families link those clouds to the subsequent illnesses.

"I remember one time, against a hill here in Hurricane [Utah], somebody, my mother or father, saying,

"Look, you can see the cloud." " recalls Jimmie Humphries, 30. Two weeks ago his 32-year-old brother, Randy, a highway patrolman, died of leukemia.

Members of Randy's family attribute the leukemia to the test blasts, and when it was diagnosed they joined the many here who had long been convinced of the connection.

Fear, Heightened

The fears have been heightened by recent disclosures of leukemia among soldiers present at a 1957 test blast, "Project Smoky."

President Carter in May assigned the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to examine the effects of low-level radiation on participants in nuclear tests and workers in government nuclear facilities, citing the deaths among soldiers.

In addition, the department is expected to report soon the only major investigation ever conducted into the health effects of nuclear testing on civilians, which involved 2,000 schoolchildren in two southern Utah counties.

That 1960s investigation, which officials at the time acknowledged may have stopped too soon, found no adverse impact on the youngsters, who were tested for thyroid abnormalities. That test has been relied on by nuclear testing officials as proof of the safety of the tests. But even a renewal of the HEW effort would fall short of the widespread investigation that one radiological health expert at the University of Utah says is warranted.

"Ticking Like a Bomb"

"We had a whole damn region subjected to one after another of these fallout patterns over a long period of time," said Dr. Robert Pendleton, "and some of [the radiation] was rather high."

"There's a lot of potential health damage ticking like a bomb," he said, "and nobody's even trying to find out if there's a problem."

Both Dr. Pendleton and Dr. Dan Hoffman, an epidemiologist with HEW's Bureau of Radiological Health, cite the 10-year-or-more delay in the appearance of thyroid abnormalities, some of which were cancerous, among residents of a Pacific island downwind of test blasts there.

Those exposed on the island of Rongelap were accidentally covered with radiation in 1954 during atomic testing on the island of Bikini, 110 miles away, when the wind shifted.

'Project Harry'

A year before that, on May 19, 1953, a wind shift at the time of the "Project Harry" test blast in Nevada sent an unusually hot cloud over this city, which then had a population of 4,500. Residents were told to stay inside for hours.

Marden Brown, a painter, remembers the Atomic Energy Commission officials washing down his

blue pickup truck that day, rinsing it repeatedly, trying to get all of the radioactivity off.

About 10 years later, Mr. Brown said, his malignant thyroid gland was removed.

"Harry" also possibly caught Helen Reichmann, who was working in her garden. Suddenly she became ill and, vomiting and feeling weak, she went inside to lie down.

According to her son, Lawrence, a doctor, only then did she hear the radio warnings to stay inside because of fallout.

She died last February of cancer, which apparently started in her stomach.

"We were guinea pigs," says Irma Thomas, a St. George resident.

And with the prospect of health investigators returning here for a follow-up study of the 2,000 schoolchildren, she remembers the as-yet-unanswered question posed by a teacher during the earlier study: "What have you done to us?"

Chlorine Gas Leak Makes 50 Ill in Utah

SPRINGVILLE, Utah, July 4 (UPI) — More than 50 persons, mostly children, were overcome by potentially deadly chlorine gas which escaped from a leaky valve at a resort swimming pool yesterday.

Scores of swimmers started choking and vomiting and an employee of the indoor and outdoor pool said, "It happened so fast we didn't even have time to make a public announcement."

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## Life, Liberty and So Forth

July Fourth — Independence Day — is never a bad date on which to consider the present condition of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the United States. Those benefits need to be guarded and nourished continually — particularly the second one, liberty — if they are to flourish. The men who drafted the Declaration of Independence had clear and precise ideas about politics. What would they say if they could see how the United States seems to be turning out now, 202 years later?

They would be deeply dismayed to discover that 218 million people are living in this country. How can a nation with such a vast population be self-governing? The original theory of democracy assumed small communities of citizens who knew each other well. At the time of the Declaration, the most populous of the states was Virginia, with half a million people. That's hardly more than a congressional district's population today. Mr. Jefferson would be astounded to learn that U.S. political practice had somehow managed to adapt the original republican principles to a large and, worse, highly urban population.

The complaint against George III, you will recall, was essentially that he refused to pay attention to his American subjects. He wasn't cruel or vicious. While Americans complained endlessly about the high taxes that he collected, in fact they were far lower than taxes in Britain. But he was slow to respond to colonial pleas, and jealous of his prerogatives. He refused assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the common good — and when the colonials tried to press him or to circumvent him, he harassed them in, occasionally, very petty ways.

Acquaintance with George III left the Jeffersonians deeply prejudiced not only against kings, but against large bureaucracies, standing armies and centralized administration as well. The United States does not have a king, but it has certainly acquired the other attributes over the years. Mr. Jefferson would ask: How do you deal with the arrogance of dis-

tant officials, when there are so many of you? The answer would be: Well, we complain a lot, and change presidents pretty frequently — and we go to court a lot more than you ever expected us to. The courts have become the individual citizen's avenue for making the government pay attention. Mr. Jefferson would be bemused. The process seems to work, but not as he had intended.

Liberty was easier to define when a citizen, if he got fed up, could pick up his ax and gun and head off into a farther valley to clear his own land. The opportunity to work and earn wages was never an issue in a country with an open frontier and the endless promise of free land. The idea that there is no longer a frontier, and that just about every foot of this huge continent is now owned by somebody, would be deeply troubling to Mr. Jefferson. He would ask: You have become like Europe, then? How do you keep the rich who own the land from impoverishing and exploiting the poor? The answer seems to be that we have done it by building industry, so that wealth is no longer the land alone, and by forcing industrial companies to recognize public interests as well as their own. Of course, the companies complain and they, too, go to court frequently: the courts are rather crowded these days.

As for the pursuit of happiness, Americans have been too wise ever to try to define it. The word "pursuit" means that each citizen is invited to work out his or her own definition. But for most people, surely, it includes a fair chance to make the most of one's own abilities, and to pursue an education as far as one wishes. The greatest achievement of this last generation has been the remarkable expansion of high schools, colleges and universities with doors open to the whole population. They reflect one of the noblest of the 18th century's ideals, and they are the aspect of U.S. life of which, we suspect, Mr. Jefferson and his friends would most heartily approve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Killing in Rhodesia

The violence in Rhodesia is sickening. Defenseless European missionaries are being murdered in numbers, apparently by guerrillas intent on intimidating the rural population and undermining the government's control of the countryside. Government forces have taken to killing scores of Africans by firing mass volleys into village groups suspected of being hostile.

The war's weekly death toll is now estimated at 100; if Rhodesia had the population of the United States, the figure would be 3,000. In seven years some 9,000 people, mostly Africans, have been killed; that is upwards of 270,000 on a U.S. scale. Last month two Swiss and an African performing the civilizing mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross were found dead outside their marked van, shot in the back of the head. It is not possible to tell which side is more responsible for the spreading savagery. Both are responsible.

In Britain, some of the Conservative opposition, aroused by atrocities against British missionaries, suggest that the carnage should be laid at the feet of the Labor government. If the government had embraced the settlement fashioned by Ian Smith and the "internal" black nationalists last March, the argument goes, the "external" nationalists would

not have been encouraged to fight on and the war would be winding down now. There are similar incipient mutterings in the United States.

But that line of argument is simplistic. It should not have to be demonstrated, after Vietnam, that guerrilla wars cannot be turned off or on in foreign capitals. The guerrillas wish to demoralize their foes and, specifically, to render unfeasible the elections that constitute the one means by which the Salisbury administration could validate its claim to popular acceptance. The internal people have largely failed to persuade the guerrillas to put down their arms and they must now try to defeat them in the field. Cruel as it is, that is the political logic of the war.

One result that the widening war ensures is that the country the victor inherits will be an African Lebanon, a disaster area in terms of human and political relations and probably in terms of economic viability, too. A political compromise along lines suggested by the United States and Britain is the one conceivable way to diminish the violence, but as Salisbury's position becomes more desperate, the Popular Front's seems to harden. That is a formula for more killing.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### China: A More Open Economy

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien is reported to have told a British delegation in Peking that China would in future borrow from banks abroad. This suggests the Chinese government has now got over its ideological antagonism to borrowing. China is moving toward a more open economy with more extensive contacts with the West.

China's reasons lie in the massive investment program over the next seven years that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng announced to the National People's Congress in March. The number of Chinese missions shopping for equipment abroad are a firm indication that the Chinese are serious about their declared intentions to purchase foreign technology. Its demand for capital goods will be limited by the capacity of China's ports, roads and managerial skills to handle such a massive program in so short a time. It will try to buy as much as possible on barter terms. China is

running a comfortable external account. On the record of its other commercial transactions, China's approach to new borrowing is likely to be cautious. There will be no grand leap into the international markets as many banks would like.

— From the Financial Times (London).

#### U.S.-Cyprus: Latest Phase

The latest phase of the Cyprus conflict, since the beginning of April, has been dominated less by the Turkish proposals handed to Kurt Waldheim in Vienna than by President Carter's decision to ask Congress to lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey. Clearly the Turkish proposals and Mr. Carter's request are related, but not in the obvious way that one might think. His argument is not that the embargo has done its work, but that it has achieved nothing, or at least nothing positive.

— From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

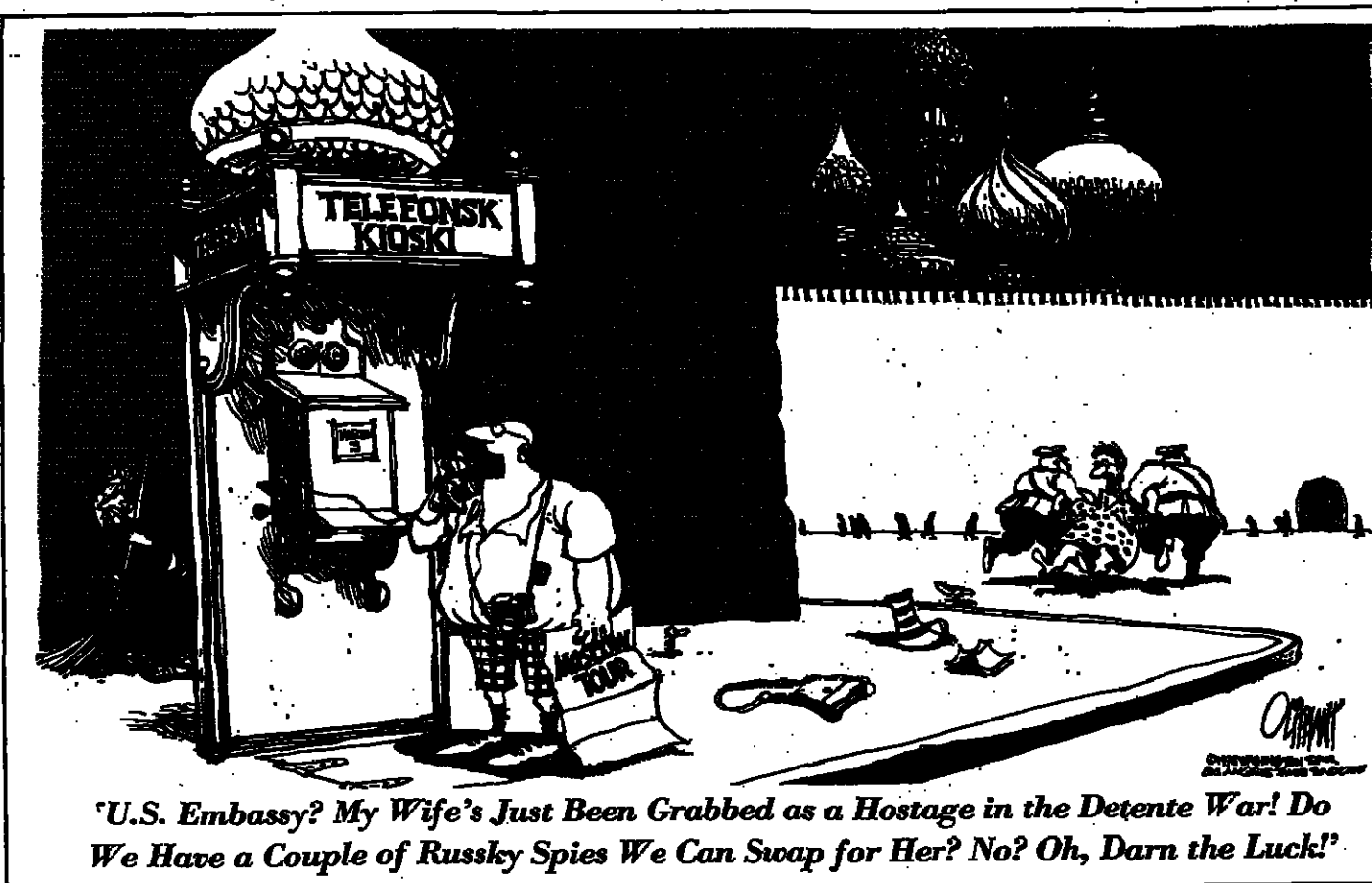
July 5, 1903

NEW YORK — More fireworks have been sold this year in the months preceding yesterday's Fourth of July celebrations than ever before, according to dealers across the country. Tammany Hall spent over \$1 million in providing explosive entertainment for New Yorkers, a fact which no doubt has nothing to do with the arrival at Tammany headquarters of the first letter in 10 years from President Grover Cleveland, whose dealings with the New York machine have been none too cordial.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1928

LONDON — Two opponents defeated Bill Tilden in the semifinals of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships here today. One was young Rene Lacoste, functioning tirelessly as an almost perfect tennis machine. Nobody saw the other opponent, who was on Tilden's side of the net. He was a shadowy old man, with a scythe and an hourglass. After the third set he never left Tilden's side, but worked continuously, rendering the cannonball service inaccurate, slowing the wrists that used to give fast-spinning twists to the ball, tugging at the shoulders that used to smash so effortlessly.



"U.S. Embassy? My Wife's Just Been Grabbed as a Hostage in the Detente War! Do We Have a Couple of Russky Spies We Can Swap for Her? No? Oh, Darn the Luck!"

## The Consequences of Bhutto's Fate

By Hugh Trevor-Roper

OXFORD, England — In the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the last legal battle is now being fought over the life of the country's former Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It is an unequal battle in which justice has been overshadowed by power. As an old friend of Mr. Bhutto, I am personally concerned for his life. But there may well be grave political consequences too. His death could lead to the end of Pakistan and a further defeat for the West.

The charge against Mr. Bhutto is that in 1974 he ordered the murder of an obscure political opponent whose father was killed in an ambush allegedly prepared against that opponent. Trial in the High Court ended in March, and Mr. Bhutto has spent the succeeding months in the condemned cell, awaiting death by hanging — unless the Supreme Court should reverse the verdict or the president reduce the penalty.

I have read the judgment of the High Court in Lahore and the arguments on which it is based. It rests entirely on hearsay and on the tainted evidence of accomplices. The verdict was announced to the government before the trial began, the defense was hampered throughout, and the presiding judge, who is a government official, expressed bias and animus against the defendant. The judgment is, in fact, simply the prosecution case, which alone was heard in open court.

Grossly unfair. In saying this, I do not rely on my own law judgment. Early in the trial, Mr. Bhutto's family asked me to secure the advice of the best and most respected English criminal lawyer. I approached a distinguished lawyer, who flew out to Pakistan, attended the court, and has seen the evidence. His report, which he has repeated in public, was that the trial was grossly unfair, that the evidence would be inadmissible in British law (on which Pakistani law is based), and that so weak a case should not even be brought to court.

Clearly, if the trial is political, we must see it in a political context. Politics have determined the trial of Mr. Bhutto. How will they affect its outcome, or be affected by it?

The basic fact is that the army is the sole public force in Pakistan, and having generally ruled the country, presumes that it has a natural right to rule. Unfortunately its rule has not always been politically intelligent. In 1970 it collapsed in civil war, foreign war, defeat, partition, almost disintegration. Thereafter, power fell to civilian politicians who had the support of the popular parties: in the East to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the charismatic leader of the Awami League; in the West to Mr. Bhutto, founder and leader of the Pakistan People's Party.

In that hour of disaster, Mr. Bhutto saved what was left of Pakistan. He prevented further disintegration, restored viability, independence and morale. However his domestic policies were too radical for some, and no doubt he made some mistakes. Meanwhile, the discredited generals recovered their nerve and sought to recover power. The first to strike were those in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. They brutally murdered Sheikh Mujib and all his family and set up a military regime under Gen. Ziaur Rahman, the Zia of the East.

In West Pakistan, the generals had to wait a little longer, but in July, 1977 they too saw their chance. At first they had hoped to see Mr. Bhutto routed in elections, like Mrs. Indira Gandhi in India; but when this failed they too proceeded to force. Accusing him of rigging the election, they arrested him and replaced him by the present military regime of Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, the Zia of the West.

Of course, this Gen. Zia began with protestations of virtue. He disowned any plan for military rule. He promised free elections. He declared freedom of the press. We need not dwell on these promises. Now that his military rule is established, all politics have been forbidden: there is no sign of elections; and erring journalists are flogged. In such circumstances many Pakistanis now regret Mr. Bhutto, the only civilian ruler in the last 20 years, the only politician of stature, achievement and international repute.

Faced by this unwelcome devel-

opment, Gen. Zia had to adjust his course. At first, it seems, he had intended only to displace Mr. Bhutto. Even when he had mounted the murder trial, he did not envisage a death sentence. Five years in prison would disqualify Mr. Bhutto from a political career, and that, surely, would be enough. But gradually it became clear that it might not be enough. Mr. Bhutto was too big to be held by such paper fetters. Disqualified, imprisoned, exiled, he would always be a danger, so long as he was alive. No doubt Gen. Zia now wishes that, like his colleague in the East, he had been relieved of this inconvenient civilian and all his family by summary action. As it is, better late than never.

#### Safe?

In March, when the court in Lahore pronounced the death sentence, Gen. Zia no doubt thought he was safe. However, there has been a new development. Murdering politicians is a game at which

two can play, and the revolution in Afghanistan has not only shown how usurping military rulers may be removed: it also directly threatens Pakistan. By reviving the ambitions of a greater Afghanistan, the Communist regime in Kabul can recreate the same threat of total disintegration from which Mr. Bhutto saved his country in 1970. And this time the threat may be backed by a great power, Communist Russia.

How will this affect the fate of Mr. Bhutto? If Gen. Zia can put national interests first, he will not wish still further to divide a country already threatened with disintegration. He will not, by destroying all possibility of a middle way, drive the supporters of Mr. Bhutto underground and leave no alternative but Islamic reaction or Communist revolution. Against a serious external threat, internal reconciliation is essential.

But is Gen. Zia capable of such

long-term views? Has he not already carried personal vindictiveness too far to retreat? Can he hear the voice of reason when his head is so deeply buried in the sand? And what of the unity of the army, already strained? I confess that, in his past form, I have few hopes. Left to himself — that is, unless the Supreme Court overturns the judgment or heavy foreign pressure is applied — I fear that he will go forward in his tracks.

In that case he must apprehend the fate of Gen. Mohammed Daoud in Kabul. Sooner or later, he and his purblind regime will perish in the ruin of their state, and another Western ally will go the way of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

Hugh Trevor-Roper is a Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Soviet Tourniquet Tightens

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "You cannot leave the Soviet Union; you have knowledge of a state secret." "What secret? I'm a specialist in television electronics and in that field we're 25 years behind the United States."

"Precisely, and that is the secret." This dialogue was repeated 16 times — every six months for eight years — that is, each time that Alexander Slepak went to the OVIR office at the Soviet Interior Ministry, the office that issues passports.

The 17th time the dialogue was different. Mr. Slepak, 50, an engineer, and Ida Nudel, 47, an economist, both human rights activists and proponents of the right to emigrate, were sentenced the same day to 5 years and 4 years, respectively, of internal exile.

And if the courtrooms were not the same, the charges and circumstances surrounding both trials were identical: secret trials, no family or friends present, no defense witnesses, a hostile crowd all about the courtrooms and anti-Semitic slogans.

The formal rulings of both courts (we have just received the original Russian texts of both decisions) were the same: "Guilty of hotheadism for having deployed a provocative banner from a window of apartment No. 77, at 15 Gorki Street, a central location in Moscow, an act which falls under Article 206 of the Penal Code of the Russian Republic."

The little time lost in these cases (15 days after indictment; a record for Soviet justice) as well as the choice of victims — two of the most popular leaders of the Jewish movement — are clear indications of the short-term goal of the Operation Slepak-Nudel: Stop the rush to emigrate.

About 150,000 Jews have left the Soviet Union since 1970. In addition, 200,000 Jews have formally requested an exit visa; 3,500 "affidavits" (foreign invitations required before asking for an exit visa) arrive from Israel each month; 9,500 Jews have left in the first five months of the year, a rate which would mean that 22,000 will have emigrated this year. This would be the highest figure since 1972.

According to confidential estimates of Soviet authorities, the number of Jews who would like to

leave the Soviet Union is between 1 million and 1.5 million, that is half of the Jewish population of the state. This figure may rise even more after the announcement by Washington that it plans to allow more political refugees — including Soviet Jews — enter the United States.

Thus, the arrest of Mr. Slepak and Mrs. Nudel, who have joined the ranks of dozens of "prisoners of Zion," is supposed to stop this dangerous and contagious hemorrhage.

The second reason for these arrests has a longer-term objective: to clean out Moscow before the 1980 Olympic Games. Last month, Czechoslovakia went through a dress rehearsal of this type of operation at the request of Soviet authorities. Prague was purged of its dissidents for the duration of Leonid Brezhnev's visit. The operation was a complete success and there was no incident to mar the stay of the illustrious Soviet guest.

Moscow must be cleaned out before 1980 of all elements who could alone, or through their contacts with thousands of Western visitors, provoke demonstrations hostile to the Soviet regime. By condemning Mr. Slepak and Mrs. Nudel, Soviet authorities were just laying the groundwork for future operations of this type on a much larger scale.

Alexander Podrabinek, who revealed the existence of "punitive medicine" and who, thus, is well known to Western psychiatrists, is next on the list of those to be sentenced and exiled: Andrei Sakharov, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, has been warned that his prestige in the West will not always be enough to protect him.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., has asked the Olympic Committee to investigate what is going on in Moscow, where the Olympic flame is being used as a pretext for a political and racist purge.

There is yet a third reason for the purge, of which the Slepak-Nudel affair is only the beginning. The Kremlin has no plausible reply to the alternative which Mr. Carter presented at Annapolis: cooperation or confrontation. Moscow knows only one answer: confrontation and cooperation.

Cooperation is where Soviet interests require it: SALT-2 (Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will

confer next month in Geneva); purchase of U.S. grain (more than 20 million tons this year); open access to Western knowhow and technology (research in the fields of energy and space); and credits from the West (the East owes the Western World about \$50 billion).

The Soviet Union accepts confrontation wherever it is possible without endangering cooperation. Forced by the West to be cautious in Africa, the Kremlin has chosen to attack on the human rights front, where there seems to be little resistance at this time.

Detente, according to an Eastern European diplomat was not invented solely for the benefit of dissidents or Jews. No matter how sensitive Mr. Carter may be to human rights problems, the diplomat continued, he will certainly not put detente in jeopardy for just a few trials in Moscow.

And to show its good faith — as well as to maintain its cooperation with the West, the Kremlin may well be prepared to admit that there are some links between the various aspects under discussion with the United States. And human beings seem to Moscow to be the ideal merchandise in such negotiations.

The fate of physicist Yuri Orlov, Mr. Slepak and Mrs. Nudel, the suspense surrounding the trial of Anatoli Shecharansky and that of Alexander Ginzburg are mere chips in this unpleasant game. It must not be forgotten that in 1976 Mr. Slepak received a letter of support from a candidate to the White House named Jimmy Carter.

In the days of Stalin, the men in a KGB cell in a Moscow prison asked a new arrival: "How much?"

"For what?"

"For nothing."

"Impossible, for nothing you get only 10 years."

There the difference lies with today's regime. Orlov (12 years), Slepak (5 years), Nudel (4 years) and all the others know for what.

Leopold Unger, a columnist for the International Herald Tribune, is also the author, with Christian Jelen of "Le Grand Retour" — a book describing the plight of Soviet Jews.

## An Ethnic Inventory: Look Back

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Because I may be a descendant of nobility, or even of an emperor, I try to view democratic government with an elevated detachment that any venerable ancestor would have considered seemly. So I am only bemused by reports that the Census Bureau, acting at the behest of proud or acquisitive (or proudly acquisitive) ethnic groups, wants all members of all 73 million households to be classified under one of 14 "races" (including Eskimo, Hawaiian, Samoan, Aleut) listed on the 1980 questionnaire.

This racial inventory involves more than a natural curiosity. It is "necessary," given the government's determination to bestow special entitlements on certain approved minorities: those that victim government certificates, implicitly, as victims of society. That determination will survive, and probably will be encouraged by, the Bakke decision.

Although that decision addresses only reverse discrimination in admissions procedures in higher education, it can be plausibly read as permissive regarding consideration of race and ethnic background in the allocation of other entitlements. The court says, for example, that when government distribution of benefits "hinges" on race or ethnicity, the racial or ethnic classifications are acceptable if they are "necessary" to promote a "substantial" state interest, such as diversity in school enrollment.

A leader-entrepreneur of one of the groups (Mexican Americans) is that the Census Bureau's ethnic inventory says, candidly, that he wants to make sure his group gets its "just share" of federal resources. As government gets deeper into the business of allocating "just shares" of wealth and opportunity to approved victims, membership in those groups becomes valuable. As the concept of justice changes from "equal opportunity for individuals" to "statistical parity for government-approved groups," leaders of those groups want to swell the government's count of the members of their groups.

Alas, some souls are condemned to loneliness. There are few ethnic companions for the eminent New York lawyer who says he is a WASP: White Armenian Swiss Protestant. Perhaps he can form a coalition with the Washington lady who is Scottish Armenian Cherokee. A friend of mine from England is planning to give the Census Bureau this recipe for the bubbling broth that he is:

English, French (a dark stain in his hitherto concealed), Spanish and Portuguese (the residue of mercantile ancestors), Dutch, German, Italian, Swedish, Scottish, Cornish (whoever doubts that this is a separate race has not lingered in Cornwall), Arab (from some feist Crusaders) and Welsh.

When my friend's questionnaire has reduced the Census Bureau's whirling computers to puddles of melted transistors, the sweet stillness will enable us to contemplate this fact: Most people are tossed salads. I intend to tell the Census Bureau that I place myself in this category: "Possible Descendant of the Nobility of Charlemagne's Day, and Perhaps of Himself." To understand why, you must contemplate some large numbers, a chor that is tedious but perhaps revealing, because it may enable you to claim membership in this exalted class.

Assuming that there are about 3.5 generations to a century, there were about 42 generations between the birth of Charlemagne and the birth of George F. Will. It takes two humans to produce a human, so on the impossible assumption that there was no intermarriage among my ancestors, my ancestor alive 12 centuries ago would have numbered 2 to the 42d power, a more than 4 trillion.

But there were at most 80 million people in Charlemagne's Europe. So there had to be considerable intermarriage among my ancestors as among the ancestors of most people of European extraction. Europe's population is a tangled ball of twine, and many who live in Charlemagne's Europe, including himself, are related — in many ways — to many people who today are of European extraction.

Although it is jolly to think that one may have noble lineage, that is a mild drawback. Remember that the United States, ever the land of opportunity, today does offer that prizes, in the form of entitlements to those minorities that have won from the government the increasingly coveted status of victims. And obviously, those who may be descended from nobility are ineligible for such status.

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Thousands Killed, Displaced

# Rhodesia War Effects Hit African Civilians Hardest

By David Ottaway

**SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 4 (AP)** — More than 3,000 African civilians have been killed and one million uprooted from their homes in a war in which the killing of blacks has gained little notice or sympathy in the West compared to the attention paid to white deaths.

Nearly 2,000 Africans have been slain by Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas as "sellouts" to the white minority-run government and 1,200 have been shot by the security forces as collaborators, recruits of the "terrorists" or simply nighttime curfew breakers, according to official war statistics.

This compares to slightly fewer than 200 white civilians murdered by the guerrillas since the war in Rhodesia began escalating in early 1972.

The pace of massacres of African civilians is picking up as the guerrillas seek to impose an iron grip on the rural population and embittered army soldiers tend to open fire indiscriminately on civilians suspected of aiding the nationalists.

"It's horrible at home now, the shooting and killings every day," said an African worker who brought his family from the countryside to live with him here. "We are caught between our 'boys in the bush' [nationalist guerrillas] and the security forces."

## Migration Into Cities

This helps to explain the accelerating exodus of Africans from the so-called tribal trust lands, where 5 million of Rhodesia's 6.4 million Africans live, to the towns and cities or into neighboring countries.

It is now unofficially estimated that a half million Africans have come into Salisbury and Bulawayo. In addition, 100,000 have fled to Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. Refugees are not safe either. The Mozambique government says that more than 1,000 civilians have been killed in Rhodesian Army raids on suspected guerrilla camps.

Another 500,000 have been forced into about 270 fenced and guarded enclosures known as "protected villages" in an effort to isolate the rural population from the guerrillas.

Altogether, about one of every six Africans in Rhodesia has been displaced by the war, and the number is rising.

Each side is blaming the other for atrocities that, according to the evidence, both are committing in greater numbers. The war is escalating even as Dec. 31, the proposed day for the turnover of white power to the black majority, draws nearer.

The government asserts, with pictures as proof, that the guerrillas often cut off the ears, noses or lips of their victims — sometimes forcing family members to cook and eat them. It also says that the guerrillas torture and massacre families as a lesson to the local African population as to what will happen to "sellouts" of the nationalist cause.

The reported massacre of 14 Africans by guerrillas during the weekend was not surprising, but the publicity given to such incidents by the multiracial transitional government may be higher in the wake of black criticism that too much was made of the murders by the club and boycott of 12 white missionaries and their children two weeks ago.

## Soviet UN Move Prompts U.S., Swiss Protests

**GENEVA, July 4 (UPI)** — A Soviet move to control a key post in the United Nations hierarchy in Geneva provoked Swiss and U.S. indignation today.

Swiss authorities, in an unusual public statement, said that they were "closely studying" a Soviet request to give diplomatic accreditation to Geli Dneprovsky, who has been appointed personnel director at the UN's European headquarters here. Mr. Dneprovsky has been identified in newspaper reports as a colonel in the KGB.

U.S. Ambassador William van den Heuvel formally protested the appointment.

Swiss officials said in Bern that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would be asked about KGB (Soviet secret police) and GRU (Soviet military) agents in top UN jobs, when he visits Switzerland Thursday and Friday.

"There never has been any secret about Russian intelligence activities in Geneva," an official said. "But although the UN has extrajudicial rights, it is after all on Swiss soil."

On the other hand, the nationalists and the Roman Catholic Church charge with affidavits in hand that the Rhodesian Army and police often torture suspects to get information and that the killing of innocent tribal people is becoming commonplace.

The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace is investigating three recent army massacres of between 150 and 200 Africans. The government said that some of the Africans were killed accidentally in crossfire. But the commission is reported to have evidence that a number of them were shot in the back while lying on the ground to avoid the bullets.

## Cities Have Doubled

Although no accurate figures are available, Red Cross officials and other local sources estimate the African population of Bulawayo has doubled from 250,000 to 500,000 because of the war, and that of Salisbury by as much or more.

African families are moving into the already cramped quarters of their relatives, however distant. In Salisbury's African townships, dormitories of single rooms for working men are housing entire families in each unit.

Hundreds of other Africans unable to find relatives with whom to live are simply camping at the bus station square two miles from the city center.

At dusk, they put up ragged tents only to pull them down again at dawn and pretend they are waiting for a bus — all day. This pretense is necessary because open-air squatting is illegal. The government pretends they are not there, allowing them to stay but providing no assistance.



Passengers on the renovated America express differing views about the "cruise to nowhere."

## Revamped Liner Has Chaotic Inaugural

From Wire Dispatches

**NEW YORK, July 4** — The America yesterday returned from its first cruise since undergoing a \$2-million renovation — and it brought back a load of angry passengers.

Many who had signed up for the three-day "cruise to nowhere" were complaining of unsanitary conditions, long waits for dinner, empty swimming pools, overcrowding, roaches, and other problems. The ship already had returned once to drop off 251 passengers who had been left without beds.

Fights were reported between crew members and irate passengers,

some of whom had consumed many of the free drinks that the owners of the ship had offered. "It got to be a very angry scene," a passenger said.

But despite the complaints, some passengers described the trip as a "New Year's ball" and inspectors said that they found only minor health violations. Eight hours later, the ship set out with 600 new passengers on a five-day cruise to Nova Scotia.

The facility on the 723-foot vessel, which is equipped with three discos, two dance bands and a casino, was not completed when it pulled away Friday. Refrigerators and other appliances were still

being installed, and decorators were on board to put finishing touches on the cabins.

## Assurances on Repairs

But Steven Mindell, the head of the New York attorney general's Office of Consumer Fraud, said that he had been assured that "several deficiencies" — including toilets that did not work and dishwashers that did not perform adequately — would be taken care of.

Leonard Lansburgh, who owns half of the company that purchased the vessel from Candris Lines of Greece for \$5 million, acknowledged that agents had overlooked the cruise. He agreed to give refunds to unhappy passengers.

The America has been used steadily since it was first launched about 40 years ago. It carried troops during World War II and later sailed for 14 years under the Greek flag between England, France and Australia. Now, after six months of refurbishing, it will sail from New York on short cruises.

The America was the largest, fastest and most luxurious U.S. liner afloat. It was designed by the famous naval architect William Gibbs, who later designed the vessel United States, which has been idled for almost a decade in Norfolk, Va.

## 5 Sect Members In India Cleared In Murder Cases

**NEW DELHI, July 4 (AP)** — An Indian court today overruled the 1976 murder conviction of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, the imprisoned leader of Ananda Marg, a spiritual-political organization accused of violence and threats against Indian government officials on four continents.

The Patna high court also cleared four co-defendants who, with Mr. Sarkar, had appealed their conviction of assassinating six defectors from the cult in 1970.

The court ordered that the five be released unless they are required to be detained in any other case. It ruled that the government had failed to prove the murder charges beyond reasonable doubt.

Mr. Sarkar and his followers have steadfastly claimed that they were framed by the government of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

## UN Aid for Indochinese

**KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 4 (UPI)** — The United Nations High Commission for Refugees today allotted an additional \$300,000 to Malaysia for maintenance of 9,000 Indochinese refugees using funds from a recent U.S. donation of \$3 million for refugees around the world.

## Provincialism, Growing Cities

# Boom Brings Out Oklahoma Contrasts

By John M. Crewdson

**OKLAHOMA CITY (NYT)** — Summer arrived here recently, and residents of this steamy city prepared to go underground. Literally underground, because "O.K. City," as it likes to be known, is two cities in one.

Aboveground are the shining glass and steel towers, monuments to Oklahoma's accelerating economic boom, and below are the tunnels, blocks and blocks of winding, air-conditioned passages that connect most of the major downtown buildings with one another.

It is possible for anyone who works downtown to avoid summer-time altogether. He leaves an air-conditioned house in the morning, drives to work in an air-conditioned automobile, parks in an underground garage, walks through the cool subterranean maze to an air-conditioned office building — and reverses the process at the end of the day.

It is not even necessary to go outside for lunch or to do a little shopping, because the brightly lit, softly carpeted tunnels are lined with restaurants and a variety of shops. There are also a couple of bars, but there is no telling how much longer they will be in business.

Liquor by the drink is still illegal in Oklahoma, and for the last couple of months state agents and the local police have been working overtime to close the saloons, arresting bartenders and cocktail waitresses and confiscating liquor.

## Saloons as Clubs

Oklahoma did not repeal prohibition until 1959; since then, it has been permissible to take one's own bottle along to dinner, or to purchase a drink at a private club. The law is widely flouted. Saloons in the guise of clubs are everywhere, and the only criterion for admission to most of them is that one not look like a member of the vice squad.

The effort to close them down has provoked much muttering, not just about the inconvenience caused to three-martini lunchers but also about selective enforcement of the liquor laws. The preserves of the powerful, like the Petroleum Club in Tulsa and the watering holes frequented by state legislators, have so far been untouched, as have the downtown hotels.

Curiously, most of the raids have taken place in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, which have overwhelmingly voted wet whenever the liquor issue has appeared on the ballot, while the bars in the heavily fundamentalist rural counties, which have always voted dry, have for the most part operated unmolested.

The liquor issue has created some fear that the promising economic futures of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, both certifiable boom towns, may be curbed by the provincialism of the surrounding countryside.

This may or may not prove to be true, but it is indisputable that there are regional differences in the way outsiders are viewed. In the cities, a foreign accent, whether from the East Coast or the Middle East — and there are more of both all the time — passes without comment. In the country, anyone who looks or talks differently is certain to be asked eventually, though in a disarmingly friendly manner, where he is from, what he does and why he is there.

Although the questions are prompted by curiosity and caution, not distrust or dislike, they have their roots in the history of Oklahoma as a place that nobody wanted and that was settled by people who had nowhere else to go.

Early in the last century, thousands of Cherokee Indians were driven here from North Carolina. They were followed during Reconstruction by freed slaves who established all-black towns, a handful of which survive today. The "eighty-niners" of the fabled land rush were mostly poor whites looking for a better life, and close on their heels came outlaws who used the Cimarron Badlands as a hideout.

Having used the state in the last century as a kind of sociological dumping ground, the outsiders began this century by treating Oklahoma as though it existed merely to give up its resources to the rest of the country — not just its gas and oil, but everything, from race horses to baseball players. The last is still a sore point, for the state that produced greats ranging from Mickey Mantle and Allie Reynolds to Johnny Bench and Bobby Murcer has never had a major league team of its own.

## State's Time Has Come

At long last, however, Oklahoma's time seems to have come. The absence of development over the years has left it with abundant clear water to the east, clean air everywhere and low population density. With the added factor of highly preferential tax treatment it has become a magnet not just for major industry — a big General Motors plant here is the latest plum — but for commerce as well.

Southwesterners have always taken pride in their having had enough sense, unlike the people in Boston and New York, to keep their horses off the downtown streets. But recently the Oklahoma City police department announced that it was considering a plan to put some of its officers back on horses.

A department spokesman said that the move was intended to save gasoline and to help the officers maneuver in the downtown area, which he said had become so congested that motorized patrols "simply cannot get around." Just as in Boston and New York, he might have added.

## Heathrow Raid Fails to Uncover Phony Dollars

LONDON, July 4 (AP) — Scotland Yard detectives and British customs officers working in cooperation with U.S. Treasury agents raided an airliner at Heathrow Airport last night in search of "almost perfect" counterfeit \$100 bills.

The counterfeiters were said to be part of an estimated \$10 million that have flooded into Britain over the last four or five months. The search was of a Nigerian Airways flight from Lagos and Kano.

As the 43 passengers for London disembarked, they were directed to a checkpoint where they and their luggage were examined. The 40 other passengers bound for other destinations were similarly checked in the transit lounge.

They were delayed for about an hour by the checks. No one was held, and apparently no counterfeit bills were found.

## Western Pilots Enter Soviet Copter Meet

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI) — U.S., British and West German entrants will compete alongside Soviet and Polish pilots in a world helicopter flying championship in Vitebsk, Belorussia, from July 31 to Aug. 5.

Tass reports. The first championships were held in 1971 in West Germany and in 1973 in Britain. Another planned in France in 1975 was canceled. The 1976 event, scheduled for the United States, was canceled when its organizers could not guarantee free transportation.

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1968-1978

## Scorned by Many in West Europe

# Philanthropy Acquiring a Bad Name

By Jonathan Kandell

**STOCKHOLM, July 4 (NYT)** — A few years ago, toward the end of his life, King Gustaf VI Adolf decided to make a final bequest from the royal coffers to his Swedish subjects. He would contribute a sizeable sum, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, to a national association for the handicapped.

The donation was never accepted. And, in fact, the would-be recipients admonished the king for even attempting as a private individual to fulfill what was considered in modern-day Sweden a function of the government.

Increasingly in Western Europe, philanthropy is acquiring a bad name. Leftists assert it delays the expansion of government-controlled social benefits and softens popular attitudes toward private wealth.

Even moderates are voicing disapproval of the elitism of philanthropists and their foundations dispensing large amounts of funds and patronage without the controls of electoral mandates or the accountability of government bureaucrats.

In sheer numbers, West European charitable associations seem impressive enough. There are 120,000 in Britain, 32,000 in the Netherlands, 19,500 in Switzerland, 15,000 in Sweden, and 4,000 in West Germany. But most of them are small and exist in name only. Fewer than 5 percent still make sizable donations. Public sentiment that philan-

thropy should be the responsibility of governments has forced thousands of small charities to depend increasingly on contributions from state and local authorities.

The refusal of West European governments to allow tax deductions for large individual donations has reduced the number of tycoon-philanthropists of the sort that achieved fame before World War II. Even those wealthy persons who continue to contribute often find that the publicity surrounding their donations can boomerang.

Last March, for example, Marcel Dassault, the aircraft manufacturer and reputedly one of the richest men in France, decided to finance an indoor swimming pool for his constituents in Beauvais, a district he represents as a conservative Gaullist legislator in the National Assembly.

The mayor, Walter Amsalem, a Socialist, inaugurated the pool with some acid comments as the 86-year-old Dassault stood by.

"To give ourselves over to patronage, consigning our fates to the powerful and the rich, seems to us contrary to the spirit of the republic and of democracy," said the mayor. "We should have preferred action by the nation, the fruits of efforts by the whole community, eliminating charitable practices that degrade those who benefit from them."

It is doubtful that Mr. Dassault even heard the rebuke. He was caught up in a shouting match with some Communist councilors, hur-

ling abuse at him from across the pool. "My workers are the best paid in France," Mr. Dassault yelled. "And I also was once poor before I was successful."

Less raucous, but no less controversial, has been the case of Pierre Guerin, 72, the perfume manufacturer, whose offer to donate 10,000 acres of lake and land for a wildlife reserve was approved after four years of negotiations with the French government.

His credentials as a nature lover were never questioned — he was once administrator of the World Wildlife Fund. But bureaucrats reportedly held up the bequest for fear that it would give Mr. Guerin a windfall of publicity or set off rumors that he had been given a tax break. Mayors in some of the communities bordering the preserve felt that the government should keep the option of eventually using the land for housing.

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## Movies in Paris

## Risi's Confidence Man Goes From Santa Claus to Hitler

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 4 (IHT) — The confidence man who succeeds in rooking suckers is always a favorite in theatrical form. His impersonation was a specialty of the great W.C. Fields. Sacha Guitry's memorable movie, "Le Roman d'un Tricheur," hilariously outlined the biography of a cheat from childhood on, and it inspired Thomas Mann to complete his novel about such a rascal, "Felix Krull," which, in turn, became an amusing screen comedy.

"Il Mattatore" is not new, but it is often very funny. It was shot as long ago as 1960 and is in black and white. It has never been seen in France before and is to open in several Parisian cinemas on July 12.

Vittorio Gassman, that chameleon of an actor, is the energetic star, portraying an Italian crook. During the film's course he transforms himself into Santa Claus, Hitler, a Polish doctor, a shoe shop, a mighty tycoon, a flamenco dancer, a telephone repairman and Greta Garbo. His countless crimes include the lifting of the British crown.

Dino Risi has tricked out his roaming force with a number of felicitous devices and observations that lend what is a collection of sketches, bright humor, variety and unity. Gassman is more than a quick-change clown like Peter Sellers. He never substitutes a repertoire of wigs, whiskers and grimaces for characterization. Each of his impersonations is double-edged, with the deceitful protagonist, an unwanted ham comic gone over to the wrong side of the law, lurking beneath the makeup. The scenario, too, has novel presentation, being framed as the rogue's boastful confessions made by mistake to an arresting police officer. And this ticklish situation, too, has its surprises and an O. Henry twist.

Again the Italian cinema has come up with a winner.

"The Consequence" (at the Danton and the Biarritz in German) was produced by Wolfgang Petersen for German television and then was forbidden release. Based on Alexander Ziegler's novel, it tells of a Swiss actor who is condemned to prison for molesting a minor (male) and who, while behind bars, attracts the affections of an adolescent son of one of the wardens. On his release he and his underage admirer plan to live together and the actor goes to the youth's father to be granted his hand, so to speak.

In Andre Roussin's "L'Amour Fou," a lover goes to a husband with a request to marry his wife. "L'Amour Fou," however, is a comedy, while "The Consequence" is a tragic tale. It is said to be a true story and it is possible that the film records an actual event, but that does not make it valid theatrically.

Petersen has staged the difficult scenario, photographing it in black and white, not in sensational but in documentary manner. There is a sound performance by Jurgen Prochnow of Peter Zadek's theater company as the Swiss actor.

"Interieur d'un Couvent" (at the Studio Alpha, the Paramount Elysees and the Studio Jean Cocteau in Italian with French subtitles) is Walterian Borowczyk's free adaptation of Stendhal's "Promenades dans Rome." It recounts a scandal discovered in a nunnery and rushed up. Men, it seems, gained entry by night and what followed allowed Borowczyk an opportunity to demonstrate his virtuosity in focusing his camera on nudes, his pictorial visions being accompanied by organ music. The film is

Vittorio Gassman in Dino Risi's "Il Mattatore," now for the first time on Paris screens.

little more than an album of animated erotic photographs.

"New York Blackout" (at the Cluny and the Paramount Elysees



in English) is a mediocre catastrophe opus. The notion of showing a great metropolis in panic is a timely one, but the present scenario has succeeded in doing nothing with it that is not melodramatically conventional. Four dangerous convicts,

being transported from one prison to another, escape and commit more crimes, raping, killing and robbing. The 1977 blackout disrupted life in Manhattan for many hours, but the film need not detain us.

## Dining Out in Paris

## The Great Floating Escape on the Seine

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, July 4 (IHT) — Walk a red-carpeted plank to... A Great Escape.

An easy get-away-from-it-all waits at convenient anchor down by the river's edge in the heart of Paris, hard by the Eiffel Tower.

Named the Lefebvre, it looks as if it had been begotten by the Mermaid out of "Star Wars." Its exterior is painted camouflage gray, but that is only because the city's official urbanists insisted the color be coordinated with that of the Eiffel Tower. Its superstructure is a geometric pattern of jettings. In days of yore, they might have been guns and turrets. Now they hold picture windows.

Within this strange craft, a cross between past and future, is secreted a charming restaurant where you can dine well in luxury and calm while gazing out on the Seine and a fascinating traffic of barges, *bateaux mouches*, police launches, small yachts and the surprise of an occasional Captains Courageous type of rowboat.

## Business and Romance

Once aboard, the atmosphere of sumptuous bouquets and wall-to-wall carpeting evokes the lounges of the liners that no longer ply the Atlantic. At lunch the dining room is a haven for businessmen, who like the confidence of well-set tables widely spaced and the commodity of unlimited parking on the quay. At night the couples come for the romance of being on a boat ac-

companied by a good dinner. The poop deck with its club chairs is a place to dream over a drink.

In 1914, the Lefebvre was a barge carrying arms on the Seine. In the twenties the war department relegated it to the ship cemetery at Conflans-Honorine. A few years ago Paul Henry picked it to serve as a floating bridge to his fleet of small tourist boats by the Eiffel Tower.

The real resuscitation came through Pierre and Nicole Lefebvre, who wanted to establish themselves as restaurateurs in Paris, and were enthralled with the challenge. They were young, attractive, energetic and experienced in the matter.

Nicole, a graduate of the hotel school in Bellevue in the Ais, was the maitre d'hotel of the Vivarois when that three-star establishment first opened. Claude Peyrot had seen her in operation at her first job — the Chapon Fin in Thoissey — and asked her to come to Paris. Two years later, Gaston Lenotre (France's No. 1 caterer) admired the manner in which she carved a duck at the Vivarois and urged her to manage his two pastry shops. There she met Pierre, who was the right hand of Mrs. Lenotre in the organization of receptions.

## Important Lunches

The pair, as a team, from 1973 until 1977 managed the Domaine de Voisins in Louveciennes, a chateau owned by the Banque Nationale de Paris and used for important private lunches for bankers and investors.

Last September, they raised their flag on the newly refurbished and rebaptized Lefebvre and decided to make it a class operation with silk service and a menu geared to businessmen who favor the solidity of classic dishes in sauce and the less weighty group who preferred a lighter contemporary cuisine.

Excellent is a fine smooth-textured terrine juxtaposing duck liver and goose liver. The spring Salade Quimperaise, which will be known during the summer as a Salade Gourmande, is a beautiful composition of taste excitements — small amounts of lobster, crayfish, red currants, orange sections, mango, corn niblets, delicate leaves of varying salads, and two hard-boiled quail eggs prettily arranged in a harmony of colors.

Fish and seafood dominate the menu, as might be expected in a waterfront restaurant. Noteworthy was a thick cut of *lotte* (angler fish) pointed up by a raspberry vinegar. Well received was a steak of *barbeau* (brill) with *poivre rose*.

During this winter when the quais were flooded, passengers were ferried to the Lefebvre. Too bad it can't sail. It would be fun to be able to dine your way to Rouen, for example.

Restaurant Lefebvre, Port de la Bourdonnais, Quai Branly, Paris 7. Tel: 556 11 23 and 556 10 73. Closed Sunday evenings and all day Monday. Average price: 120-150 francs.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 4 (IHT) — This is how The New York Times critic rates new films:

"Matilda" is about a contender for the world heavyweight boxing championship who just happens to be a male kangaroo. Matilda is played both by a kangaroo and someone in a \$30,000 kangaroo suit that fits as if it had been ordered by seaman from Hong Kong. Directed by Vincent Canby. Directed by Vincent Canby. Directed by Vincent Canby.

"The Cheap Detective" is Neil Simon's "funny affectionate recollection of 'The Maltese Falcon' with substantial references to 'Casablanca' and more than a passing interest in 'The Big Sleep.'" says Vincent Canby. Directed by Robert Moore. It is about more than a dozen persons who converge on San Francisco in 1939 to cross and double-cross each other in pursuit of a set of egg-sized Chinese diamonds. Peter Falk imitates Humphrey Bogart as Frisco private eye Lou Peckinpah. Stockard Channing is his "ever-faithful" Girl Friday. Marsha Mason is the Gladys George character and Madeline Kahn is the Mary Astor character from "The Maltese Falcon." Watching them is like "being with a group of friends as they recall their favorite moviegoing experiences," Canby, says of this "all-star parlor game."

"Convoy," Sam Peckinpah's "multimillion-dollar 'B' picture," is "the sort of movie about men who drive trailer trucks, and the women who love them, which has been made before much less expensively and much more entertainingly by directors with no aspirations to be artists," according to Vincent Canby. "It takes its large cast of good actors and makes a fool of each one of them, including Kris Kristofferson, who plays a trucker whose CB radio handle is Rubber Duck, a fellow so laid-back he seems horizontal even when walking upright." Ali MacGraw, as Kristofferson's girl friend, is supposed to be a classy society photographer.

"A Different Story," chronicles the romance between a homosexual and a lesbian in an "exploitative, insensitive and offensive" manner, according to Janet Maslin. The relationship between "adorable" real estate agent Stella (Meg Foster) and Albert (Perry King), the ex-chauvinist and boy Friday of one of her homosexual clients, begins when Stella discovers Albert squatting in a palazzo she is showing and invites him to camp out on her sofa instead. Directed by Paul Aron, whose "ineptitude" knows no bounds, "the film depends excessively on housewife sexual stereotypes of homosexuals. Maslin says.

"Capricorn One" is an "expensive, stylistically bankrupt suspense melodrama," according to Vincent Canby. It is about a Mars landing heading toward disaster because of a faulty land-support system. Rather than admit failure and lose financing of the nation's space program, NASA takes the landing. The conspiracy is so widespread that "the only people in the country who don't know about it are the three astronauts (James Brolin, Sam Waterston and O.J. Simpson), a minor space employee, one unreliable television reporter (Elliott Gould), an eccentric crop-duster (Telly Savalas), and members of their immediate families." Directed by Peter Hyams, the film has "two decent sequences," according to Canby — a runaway-car interlude and a final chase between two helicopters and a biplane. "The stuff that comes in between is humorless comic-strip stuff."

## Waverley Root

## The Parsnip's Loss Is the Potato's Gain

THE PARSNIP, an unjustly neglected vegetable, lost a formerly proud position in the domain of food through competition from the potato — an unlikely competitor, since it does not resemble the parsnip either in taste or texture. The area of their competition was not gastronomic, it was nutritive: The parsnip and the potato do resemble each other in being heavy providers of starch.

The heyday of the parsnip was the Middle Ages, when fast days, especially Lent, were observed rigorously. Obligated to renounce meat, fasters turned to fish or vegetables. When it was vegetables, it was the filling starchy ones which were wanted: The German botanist Hieronymus Trager wrote in 1552 that parsnips and the European broad bean were the basic foods of Lent. When it was fish, that meant, except for seaside populations, salt cod or smoked herring (freshwater fish were a monopoly of feudal lords and the monasteries). Dried fish needed an accompanying vegetable for palatability: Parsnips and salt cod were a common combination.

Turnips and carrots were available, too, but parsnips were more nourishing, meaning starchier. Nowadays, carrots are much more widely eaten than parsnips everywhere; in medieval times the situation was just the opposite. The supremacy of the parsnip lasted through the 18th century, for though the potato had been known ever since the discovery of America, it took Europeans nearly three centuries to work up enough courage to eat it. When they did, its neutrality of taste, which permitted it to be combined with almost everything, delivered a death blow to the pungent parsnip.

## Distribution

The origin of the parsnip is mysterious. It is usually ascribed to some undetermined area in northeastern Europe, but I wonder if northern Eurasia, though even vaguer, would not be a safer description. A characteristic distribution for foods originating in northern Asia takes them across the

Bering Strait into western North America in one direction and into Europe in the other. This is precisely the distribution of the parsnip. In the eastern United States, the parsnip is considered an immigrant from Europe, and so it is in that area; but in the West the wild parsnip ranges from the north southward to the Red River, and even becomes a troublesome weed at some points along the Pacific Coast. On the other hand, the earliest finds of parsnip seeds known to me are in Europe, in the Neolithic lake settlements of Switzerland and at Glastonbury in England.

Georges Blond asserts that the parsnip is "specifically Gallic," but does not claim that it is exclusively so; one wonders why he bothered to try to annex for France a vegetable which has been practically abandoned by the French as a vegetable in its own right, though it still goes into pot-au-feu and bouillon to add its aromatic blessing to their overall flavors. The ancient Romans considered Germany the parsnip country par excellence: The Emperor Tiberius sent to the Rhineland for the best parsnips to adorn the imperial table.

Or was it the parsnip which Tiberius imported? It is hard to be sure which edible root Latin writers were talking about. They used the same word, "pastinaca" (the parsnip today is *Pastinaca sativa*). For the parsnip and the carrot indifferently.

## Separate Words

Charlemagne ordered parsnips planted in his domains, and in his case there is no difficulty in distinguishing the parsnip from the carrot: He had separate words for them and used them both in the same breath. "pastinaca" and "carrotus." Nevertheless, the parsnip does not seem to have been much esteemed in the 13th century, for when Gautier de Coinci wanted a vegetable to represent unappetizingness, he chose this one, writing in his "Miracles de la Vierge":

"Car une vraie une hasnaie  
Aime assez mieux c'un marc  
d'argent."

## Dense, Unyielding, Sometimes Lethal

## Crowds a Force in Moscow's Daily Life

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 4 (WP) — The pianist was Sviatoslav Richter, one of the Soviet Union's most famous virtuosos, and after months of postponements last year, he was at last to play at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory in downtown Moscow.

The crowd grew at police barricades on the street and suddenly pushed through, surging toward the open door in a line of locked entrances. An attendant slammed it, and the crowd rolled up against the building in a tight mass for 20 minutes of chaos. A door was shattered before the wave subsided.

A few moments later, many were inside, peacefully listening to the recital, betraying no sign that they had probably trampled some fellow humans to get there.

"Ostorozhna, deti, ostorozhna!" (Danger, children, danger!), the cry rises from alarmed mothers packed tight into a crowd struggling to leave the old Moscow Circus, a cry repeated in almost any crowd at a popular event attracting children anywhere in Moscow.

## Crowd in Control

To be in such a crowd — and they are common here — is to be sightless, mindless and helpless. The crowd controls in every respect, badgered at the front by attendants who guard a single door, compressed at the back by others adding their weight.

It is a subject not widely discussed in the Soviet press and so it is virtually impossible to assess the human cost of this phenomenon. In recent years, there has been public comment only once, when people were trampled to death in a crowd leaving the Palace of Sport in Sokolniki Park in March, 1975.

Authoritative Western sources say 13 died as people charged down an exit ramp at the end of a hockey game between Canadian and Soviet youth teams. Moscow Pravda, the city party newspaper, reported the tragedy, but did not mention the number of victims or the reason. Western sources say the people

were racing to try to barter souvenirs from the Canadians. This is a country where people have the same hunger for goods and entertainment as they do in the West, but the hunger much more frequently goes unfulfilled. People habitually carry string or plastic bags with them and often will join a queue outside a store without knowing what is at the other end. For fear that someone may jump in ahead, they pack together like sardines, passing the word about what lies ahead.

## Irresistible Force

A bus or subway stop during the busier parts of the day can be a remarkable experience. Westerners not familiar with the dense, unyielding force of a Russian crowd streaming toward a subway entrance or bus stop have sometimes been carried irresistibly along on the wave of humans.

"We've lived so close together

"(A sow prefers a parsnip to a silver mark.)"

Incidentally, the old French "basnais" was only one of a long series of forms this word adopted on its way from the Latin "pastinaca" to the modern French "parsnais." When it reached "parsnais," English picked it up and deformed it into "parsnip" by adding the suffix "nep" (now "nip") from the Old English word for turnip, "neap."

The first colonists brought the vegetable to America. In Latin America first (Venezuela in 1564, Peru in 1605) and then to North America (Virginia in 1608, Massachusetts in 1629). The new vegetable appealed to the Indians: parsnips were among the crops destroyed by Gen. John Sullivan in 1779 during a retaliatory raid on the Iroquois of western New York.

In addition to the familiar long, funnel-shaped parsnip which looks like a white carrot, a round turnip-shaped parsnip was introduced into the United States in 1834. It never gained popularity there, though in Europe, where it seems to have first appeared in the 17th century, it is often preferred, because its less abundant foliage makes cultivation easier. It grows faster and it obeys the mysterious rule of nature, that round roots usually ripen earlier than long roots.

American eaters, often timid in the face of assertive tastes, may have disliked it because the already strongly scented flavor of the long parsnip becomes even more robust in the round variety. However, no parsnip is avidly sought out in Europe, either in America or in Europe, perhaps because it is hard to find really good ones. Parsnips pulled during or just after hot weather are often floury and tasteless; soft parsnips are likely to be pithy; and large ones may have become woody, like asparagus when it has passed its prime.

Yet a perfect parsnip is delicious, sweet, nutty and aromatic. I would like to say a good word for it, but as Sir Walter Scott reminded us, "Fine words butter no parsnips."

— Waverley Root

## Sense of Oppression

Russian crowd control methods frequently seem to contribute to the pervasive sense of oppression that can turn a mass of reasonable people into a dangerous wave of humanity. Invariably, at a heavily attended performance, only one entrance door is open. Attendees, bolstered by police, stolidly demand to see the tickets before a person can get inside to actually present the slip of paper to an usher. Frequently, once the performance begins, the doors to the hall are locked to keep out latecomers or gatecrashers.

One Western diplomat's wife took her children to a cartoon feature at a downtown movie house, not realizing the doors were going to be locked. But the "cartoon" turned out to be a propaganda attack on capitalism featuring monsters who frightened her children. There was no escape. She has not been back with her children.

Such absolutist tactics simply increase, rather than diminish, the sense of blind destiny that can grip a Soviet crowd waiting outside a theater. They know they must get in before curtain time or miss the first act. There are disputes at the single entrance door. Soon, one can barely move. There is no doubt — it is a Russian crowd.

## IQs Too High In U.S. Forces, Critic Asserts

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI) — Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., says that most of the recruits in the all-volunteer armed forces are too smart, and what the services need are more "dummies."

Mr. Aspin issued a 25-page report, complete with graphs and charts, on "All-Volunteer Force or America's Villified Folly." The former Defense Department official, now a maverick Democrat and frequent critic of the military establishment, concluded that the armed forces are not accepting enough low-intelligence volunteers.

The services, he said, set goals to recruit a number of low-IQ servicemen, but have failed to meet those targets. They are taking far less than half the number they expected to, he said, so that some recruits with reasonably high intelligence are assigned low-skill jobs with little or no challenge.

"There's no surer way to undermine morale," he said.

## Radio City Hall Made Landmark

NEW YORK, July 4 (UPI) — The interior of Radio City Music Hall has been designated an official landmark, banning any unauthorized alterations or dismantling of the financially troubled theater.

The action last week by the city's Board of Estimates was opposed by Rockefeller Center Inc., which owns the 45-year-old tourist attraction and had planned to close it because of heavy financial losses.

The board's approval completes the landmark designation given last March by the city Landmarks Preservation Commission. The art deco interior of the theater now can be altered only with the commission's approval.

Under a plan arranged by state officials, the music hall has continued its performances of shows for children and general audiences and its famous Rockettes chorus line, but it is still reported to be losing money.

## New Group Set Up For Rural Women

WASHINGTON, July 4 (UPI) — Rural American Women Inc. — a new organization trying to discover common problems in the experience of farm, Chicano, black, Indian and Appalachian women — is drawing up plans to hold hearings on rural problems.

The group is the idea of Jane Threault, a veteran congressional and political worker. She recently set out to become a Washington representative for people or institutions too powerless to pay high prices for representation. The group now represents 20,000 persons.

The hearings have tentatively been set in the Midwest, the Southwest, Appalachia and the Southeast. Mrs. Threault said that she hopes to convene the first hearing in the late fall.

## Arts Agenda

A new production of "The Sleeping Beauty" by the Hamburg Ballet, staged by John Neumeier and using both new choreography by Neumeier and the traditional Petipa choreography, will have its first performances July 16 and 18 as the main feature of the fourth annual Hamburg Ballet Days. Lynne Charles and Marianne Kruse will alternate in the title role and Francisco Klaus and Kevin Haigen as the prince. Juergen Rose is the designer and Reinhard Schwarz the conductor. Other performances during the festival include Neumeier's ballets to Mahler's Third and Fourth Symphonies, "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Nutcracker" and "Swan Lake." The Ballet Days end July 23 with a "Nijinsky Gala" that will feature appearances by Patricia McBride, Natalia Makarova and Jean-Pierre Bonnefous, in addition to members of the Hamburg company.

CETTE ANNEE OFFREZ MISS WORTH

LES PARFUMS WORTH PARIS



## aux restanques sur mer préparez-vous des matins grandioses...

Votre appartement. Il serait situé entre Nice et Monaco. Entre ciel et mer. Face à l'une des plus belles rades du monde: celle de VILLEFRANCHE-sur-MER. De votre lit, vous pourriez commander l'ouverture des volets pour regarder le soleil se lever sur le CAP-FERRAT... Et quelques voiliers gagner le large. La vue, splendide, ne serait pas votre seul luxe. Vous aimeriez l'espace de la pièce à vivre, prolongée encore par une terrasse fleurie, ou un jardin. Le maître serait extraordinairement lisse sous vos pieds et la moquette, extraordinairement douce, profonde, moelleuse. Du marbre... Il y en aurait à profusion dans la salle de bains. A l'antique. Du marbre rose. Que l'on aurait fait venir pour vous du Portugal.

Les murs? Tendus d'épais tissu, pour l'intimité de l'atmosphère, ils seraient à vos toiles préférées un écran raffiné. Dans cet appartement. Il ferait bon vivre. Et bon recevoir. La vie y serait d'ailleurs facilitée à l'extrême par un confort absolu. Dans la cuisine par exemple, un équipement électroménager très complet (du lave-vaisselle au lave et sèche-linge en passant par le four mural encastré, la hache aspirante, etc.), sélectionné parmi les hauts de gammes, serait là pour vous simplifier toutes les tâches. Aux RESTANQUES-sur-MER, vous seriez en fait en vacances toute l'année. Avec une vaste terrasse pour les petits déjeuners intimes au soleil ou l'apéritif amical des soirées

tièdes et parfumées. Avec la mer sous vos yeux. Toujours là et jamais la même. Avec la piscine en contrebas de l'appartement. Pour votre sécurité, votre appartement serait équipé d'un système d'alarme et anti agression. Les Restanques existent. Venez visiter l'appartement décoré.

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## Output, Orders Off, West Germany Says

From Wire Dispatches  
BONN, July 4 — Both West German industrial production and incoming industrial orders fell in May from April, the Economics Ministry said today. The figures

mean that the government will go into the seven-nation economic summit here in mid-month with no conclusive evidence of a self-sustaining economic upswing, government officials say.

## Dollar Falls; Sales Heavy

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ) — The dollar, sinking to a postwar low against the yen, managed to stay just above the "psychological barrier" of 200 yen in agitated foreign exchange dealings in Europe today.

Central banks in Europe and Japan bought around \$285 million to help steady the dollar, reliable sources said.

In its first major test of the 200-yen barrier, the dollar fell quickly in the opening hour of European trading to a record 200.40 yen. Dealers reported heavy selling by Midwest, Asian and some European interests. However, widespread profit-taking, especially by West German and Swiss interests, permitted the dollar to recoup to 200.80 yen by the end of the trading day, cut short by the U.S. holiday.

The Bank of Japan had bought an estimated \$25 million to hold the dollar at 201.325 yen in Tokyo but the rate fell after the authorities withdrew to close at 201.30, down from 203.35 yesterday.

Funds, originating from West Germany and Switzerland, placed in yen recently to take advantage of an expected depreciation of the dollar, were being rotated back into Deutsche marks and francs, dealers said. This steadied the dollar against the yen around mid-morning here, but it resulted in a sharp rise in the mark and Swiss franc.

The dollar fell 1.8 pfennig to 2.0450 DM — its lowest level since April 17 — despite estimated purchases of \$85 million by the Bundesbank. The central bank also bought around 250 million Belgian francs to keep that currency above its floor against the mark in the joint currency float, or snake.

The Swiss National Bank absorbed approximately \$25 million as the dollar fell to its lowest level since it scored a record low of 1.7880 francs on Feb. 23. After bottoming out at 1.7955 francs in intraday trading, the dollar closed at 1.7970 francs. The Bank of France reportedly bought some \$115 million as the dollar slumped to its lowest point since Nov. 25, 1975, ending at 4.4250 francs, a loss of 5.6 centimes for the day.

In Paris, French Economics Minister Rene Monory said the Bank of France has not intervened so far to break the dollar's latest fall. Reuters reported, however, that the dollar rose 55 points to \$1.8735. The Canadian dollar added 15 points to 89.20 U.S. cents.

## N. Sea Eroding U.K. Invisibles Surplus

LONDON, July 4 (AP-DJ) — Rising costs associated with the development of North Sea oil and gas fields, particularly imported services and foreign borrowing, are

eroding Britain's surplus on "invisible" trade, the Committee on Invisible Exports said today.

The net monthly invisible surplus — which includes such items as revenue from banking, tourism and shipping — dropped to \$100 million in the early part of 1978 and to about \$120 million recently compared with an average \$220 million last year.

The committee, composed of business and government representatives, estimated that imported services for the North Sea alone are costing \$500 million a year and foreign oil companies' earnings in the North Sea are now rising significantly. "Some of the foreign profits," it said, "will no doubt be retained for reinvestment, but they will still be recorded in the balance-of-payments accounts as invisible debits under interest, profits and dividends."

However, the committee in its annual report pointed out the beneficial effects of the North Sea, such as a reduction in oil imports, are reflected in the nation's visible trade account.

**Reserves Off**  
In the future, increased U.K. contributions to the Common Market also are expected to further reduce the nation's invisible surplus, it said. Nevertheless, earnings from Britain's services industry, particularly civil aviation and banking, are expected to expand by 9 percent this year from the £10.729 billion

## Sweden's Iron Mines Brace for Challenge

By Jonathan Kandel

KIRUNA, Sweden (NYT) — Well within the Arctic Circle, deep inside a mountain more than 4,000 Swedish miners and engineers have been extracting high-grade iron ore for decades. The project, which until recently was the main supplier to the blast furnaces of Western Europe, resembles not so much a mine as an underground civilization from the realm of science fiction.

Hundreds of yards beneath the surface, chauffeur-driven Mercedes-Benz cars whisk past heavy-duty trucks and bulldozers along a two-lane asphalt network that is four times the length of the 44-mile-long Stockholm subway system.

Three-pronged drills the size of Sherman tanks, each handled by a single miner, tip open new lodges of iron. A caravan of 17 unmanned trains, controlled by computers and cruising more than half a mile underground, collect the thousands of tons of ore and deposit them into crushers. Other computer-guided machines separate the waste material, turn the ore into pellets and shoot them to the surface. There, another railway system transports the ore to a port in Norway for shipment to the steel factories on the continent.

The Kiruna iron ore mines have been called the eighth wonder of the world. But like the pyramids, the Taj Mahal and the other wonders, they may be turning into monuments of a bygone era.

### Brazilian Ore

No matter how much the Swedes automate their Arctic mines, they can no longer compete against cheaper iron ore from producers in the developing countries, particularly Brazil. The decline of Kiruna has been exacerbated by high labor costs and the sluggish world economy of recent years.

These factors are affecting a number of so-called traditional European industries.

## Automated Wonder Hurt by Brazil's Ore

Over the last decade more than a million West European workers have lost jobs in mining, shipbuilding, steel and textile industries because of slack demand and steeper competition from developing countries. In all, there are more than seven million unemployed workers in Western Europe — double the 1972 total.

Perhaps nowhere has the rise of competition from the emerging nations of the Third World been felt as acutely as in Kiruna.

"As recently as 1969, we were the leading iron ore exporters in the world," said Bengt Lovkvist, director of the Kiruna pelletizing plant who is temporarily in charge of marketing. "The Canadian ores — our closest competitors — were mostly sold in the United States. We saw little of them in Europe. And we pretty much controlled prices and supplies in the European market."

### Prices Falling

In 1969, the Swedes were exporting 30 million tons of iron ore, while the Brazilians were selling 20 million tons. Last year, the Swedes were down to 21 million tons, while the Brazilians had catapulted to 73 million tons.

"The Brazilians now set the prices," Mr. Lovkvist said ruefully. "And those prices have been going down."

So far down in fact that Kiruna has been operating at a deficit for the last four years, and is now losing more than \$400,000 a day. LKAB, the state-owned company that runs the mines, has 15 million tons of ore in stock, waiting to be sold.

The key to Brazil's success is low production cost. Their ore, found close to the surface, is mined in open pits, mainly in the

Minas Gerais area, which has a well-developed transportation system to Atlantic ports. The Brazilians cannot yet match Kiruna's technological virtuosity, but the salaries they pay are a fifth of the \$1,500 a month that Swedish miners get.

What irks some officials here is that the Brazilians have outmaneuvered the Swedes in marketing their ore. "The Brazilians financed the expansion of their mines through long-term contracts with the European steel producers," said Bertil Thorwald, the purchasing manager for the Kiruna operation. "We followed our usual comfortable setup. We would meet once a year with the European steel people and set prices on a one-year contract. We always thought we would be protected by close access to our markets."

### Mining Innovations

But the Swedes have not stood still. They maintain that a series of technological innovations has permitted them to lower their price structure over the last decade. They have doubled their loading capacity to 12,000 tons an hour at their port installations in Narvik. They have replaced compressed-air drills with more efficient hydraulic rigs. They have brought in shovels that can scoop up 15 tons at a time.

There is talk of new magnetic separators and an advance pelletizing plant that could regain the favor of the European steel producers by delivering an even higher quality ore.

But as Mr. Lovkvist remarked, "The Brazilians are not standing pat either. They could catch up to us if they made an effort." The inescapable reality is that the deeper the Swedes dig for their ore, the more expensive and uncompetitive it becomes. It costs just as much to haul the ore to the surface as it does to transport it 100 miles across the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## 20 Senators Rebuke Steel Tariff Offers

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (WP) — A group of 20 steel-state senators have warned the White House that unless a separate trade agreement is negotiated for steel, President Carter will have difficulties getting "congressional approval" of the multilateral trade agreement now being hammered out in Geneva.

The warning was triggered by reports that the administration has offered at the talks to cut its steel tariffs by 40 percent.

Administration aides say the 40-percent number being put forth by industry officials is wrong but decline to say what or how much the United States has offered to cut tariffs, citing the secrecy of the negotiations.

Since the average U.S. tariff on steel imports is only 6 percent, a 40-percent reduction would mean tariffs dropping to about 3.6 percent. Industry and union officials have been pressuring the administration for a separate agreement among the world's steel-producing nations that would set trade rules prohibiting dumping and export subsidies.

U.S., European and Japanese negotiators hope to have a broad agreement on international export subsidies, which should resolve some of the industry's problems, in time for the Bonn economic summit July 16-17.

### A Broader Structure

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, made up of 24 Western industrial powers, has been holding talks for the past year on steel trading. But U.S. steelmakers insist on a broader, more formal structure that includes less developed countries as well, such as South Korea and Brazil which are accounting for more and more of the world's steel output.

In a letter to Robert Strauss, the president's special trade representative, obtained by The Washington Post, the senators warned the administration that the "jobs and profits lost as a result of last year's devastating experience make it imperative that you impress upon representatives of steel-exporting countries the need for an international steel-monitoring agreement. Commitments must be obtained which will provide the basis for a

long-range solution to international steel problems and not merely an agreement to continue discussions."

Senate sources said the legislators are becoming concerned that the only leverage the United States has in getting worldwide agreement on steel trade is its tariffs. "If we give it away in tariffs, we'll have no leverage to get anything in return," source said.

### Markets Closed

U.S. banks, stock exchanges, commodity markets and most businesses were closed Tuesday in observance of Independence Day.

## Kodak Hit In Berkey's Trust Suit

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT) — In one of the largest awards in history in a private antitrust case, a judge yesterday signed a formal judgment for \$81.4 million in damages to Berkey Photo against Eastman Kodak. He also said Kodak would have to pay \$5.6 million to Berkey for attorneys' fees.

The amount awarded represented a tripling of the more than \$27 million in damages resulting from the long and complex case. Damage awards in antitrust cases are tripled under federal laws aimed at punishing and deterring antitrust violations.

Kodak's chairman, Walter Falton, said in a statement that "Kodak will appeal" and added that the judgment would not go into effect "unless Kodak loses the appeal." Berkey's suit was based on allegations that Kodak had used its technological dominance to restrict competition in the amateur-photography business.

The court's decision confirmed a previous ruling that Kodak must give all domestic photo finishers the same basic information that it gives to its own color-print and processing division — data concerning film, color paper, processing chemistry, cameras and photo-finishing equipment.

## Moving Into a New and Uncertain Era

## Dutch Labor Leader Walks an Economic Tightrope

AMSTERDAM, July 4 (NYT) —

Wim Kok, president of the million-member Federation of National Trade Unions, is at the pinnacle of the Dutch labor movement. He is considered one of the more effective and imaginative labor leaders in Western Europe.

He has never held a blue-collar job. He would like to see Dutch workers forgo real salary increases for the next few years. And he spends a good deal of time thinking about where multinational companies should invest their money.

If his credentials and ideas seem a bit unorthodox, it is partly because the labor situation here has changed drastically during the 1970s. Wages are still the main preoccupation, but the turmoil of recent years has forced organized labor, as well as business and government, to relinquish some conventional concepts and pursue uncharted courses.

Sluggish economic growth since 1973 has badly dented trade union optimism that living standards would inevitably soar. Traditional European industries like shipbuilding, steel, textiles and other manufactured goods seem to have priced

themselves out of the world market under strong competition from developing countries.

### Persistent Unemployment

High unemployment persists, particularly among young people, and inflation is a constant threat. Workers are seeking earlier retirement and greater social benefits.

Labor leaders are pressing for more worker participation in the management of companies.

"I don't think the labor scene has ever been this complicated in Holland or the rest of Europe," said Mr. Kok. "In my father's time, there was the depression. The battle lines were clearly drawn. After the war, there was a consensus. Everybody wanted to work together to put our countries on their feet again. Then in the '60s, growth was so rapid that many people, even in labor, were optimistic that there would be enough prosperity for everybody."

Sluggish economic growth since 1973, we have entered a completely new and uncertain era," he says. "It is difficult to find anybody who believes that Europe can return to a prolonged period of high economic growth. People are even wondering whether Europe can maintain its industrial leadership and competitiveness. The demands for higher wages still exist. But job security seems to be an even more powerful issue. And the pressure to give workers a stronger voice in decisions taken by their firms is greater than ever."

### Business School

Mr. Kok comes to this job from a labor-oriented family. His father was active in the construction workers union. After graduation from business school, however, Mr. Kok decided to try his hand at white-collar work and joined an international trading firm. He was

not satisfied and within a year joined the labor federation, working first in its international division, in charge of relations with labor organizations in neighboring countries.

He also took positions in the construction union and was active in housing programs sponsored by labor. He rose quickly in the federation, becoming president two and a half years ago.

Mr. Kok can deliver rousing labor-hall speeches, but he is more noted for his negotiating acumen —

weaving together moderates and radicals in the union movement, or pressing the business community or government to back proposals for job security and the sharing of decision-making in companies.

His negotiating skill will be further tested. Economic uncertainties have evolved differently in the Netherlands than in other West European countries. While most of its neighbors have struggled through the energy crisis and a shortage of investment capital, the Dutch gov-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

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## Tokyo Exchange

	July 4, 1978
	Prices
	Yen
Asahi Glass	33.00
Canon	42.00 Matsui E. Wks
Dai Nip. Print	54.00
Fuji Bank	27.00
Fuji Photo	54.00 Matsui Corp.
Hitachi	34.00
Honda Motor	56.00
C. Itoh	24.00
Isuzu A. L.	24.00
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,120.00
Kao Soap	71.00
Kirin Brewery	49.00
Kumatsu	33.00
Kubota	72.00
Matsui Ind.	282.00
	Toyota
	Nissan Elec.
	Shara
	Sony Corp.
	Sumitomo Bank
	Tokai Marine
	Tokyo
	Tokyo Marine
	Toray
	Toyota

European Gold Market	
July 4, 1978	
	Open Close
London	185.00 184.40

**July 4, 1978**

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

		Dollar	D-Mark
1	M.	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	3 7/8 - 3 1/2
2	M.	8 1/2 - 8 1/2	3 1/2 - 3 1/2
3	M.	8 3/4 - 9	3 3/4 - 3 1/2
6	M.	9 1/8 - 9 1/4	3 1/2 - 3 7/8
1	Y.	9 1/4 - 9 1/4	3 11/16 - 3 13/16

Dollar	D-Mark
83/16 - 85/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2
8 1/2 - 8 3/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
8 3/4 - 9	3 3/4 - 3 1/2
9 1/8 - 9 1/4	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
9 1/4 - 9 1/2	3 1 1/16 - 3 1 3/16

Because of transmission difficulties, the Toronto and Montreal stock market quotations were not available for publication in this edition.

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, July 4 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagenwerk earnings improved in the first half from the year-ago level, manage-

European Gold Market	
July 4, 1978	
	Open Close
London	185.00 184.40

	Yes!	Prev	1978 High
Freedom	91.40	91.00	94.20
His	104.64	105.08	105.96
turn?	149.56	150.05	151.39

	YEST	FIVE	TEN
Amsterdam	91.40	91.80	94.20
Brussels	104.64	105.08	105.96
Frankfurt	149.54	150.05	151.39
London 30	453.10	458.10	493.30
London 500	226.64	228.29	236.59
Milan	61.49	61.98	64.23
Paris	104.85	105.17	108.59
Sydney	494.77	496.64	501.34

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## Invitation for Pre-qualification for General Contractors.

The A.I.B. Center is an Egyptian Public Law 43 Project created by Arab International Bank. The Project is located near the center of Cairo and consists of one 750-room hotel, one 20-story office building and two 39-story apartment buildings all interconnected by a 5-story mixed use building. The gross area is approximately 245,000 square meters of reinforced concrete construction.

The contractors who are qualified will be expected to submit a firm price tender for the structural elements, and general conditions for the entire project and submit a percentage fee for the acceptance of assignment by the owner of subcontractors for the entire project. Site excavation work and the installation of piling has commenced. Structural drawings and specifications are complete. The remainder of the construction documents will be completed by mid 1978.

Prospective general con-

and size of successfully completed projects and year completed.

6. Number of high rise buildings completed worldwide together with a brief description of at least four major buildings.
7. Number and description of projects of comparable size successfully completed and year completed.
8. List of clients for whom previous projects of similar size have been successfully completed with the name and title of representatives who can be contacted as references.
9. History of bonding relations on similar sized projects for the past 5-7 years.
10. Sources of construction materials and the number and type of equipment for the concrete structure.

Pre-qualification tenders will be received no later than July 18, 1978 by:

tractors pre-qualification tender must contain the following:

1. Certified year-end financial statement and a current applicable balance sheet.
2. A synopsis of personnel of

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 Telex: 9-2079

the association including curricula vitae of the top officers.

3. Names, titles, experience in construction in general and experience in the Middle East of senior staff who are currently in your employ and who will be assigned to the project.

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4. Number and titles of senior staff people who will be obtained from other sources and the sources thereof.

5. Company experience in the Middle East, if any, including specifically the number, type

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شکذا مشیلا



## Sweden's Mines Face Challenge

(Continued From Page 7)  
vast land, stretching pine forests and mountain valleys to Narvik. Still the Swedes are going ahead with a new level at Kiruna, 750 meters underground. The blasting means the mine must be cleared for six to eight hours and an entire work shift is lost every day. Additional millions of dollars are spent to ventilate the 260-mile-long subterranean network and to keep it at 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures outside drop to 30 degrees below zero in winter and can reach above 80 degrees during the 34-hour summer days.

**Labor Pressure**  
Eventually, Kiruna may have to curtail its ore operations. But the Swedish options are limited by the kind of labor pressure and environmental considerations that many industrialized societies face.

## Labor Chief Enters New Dutch Era

(Continued From Page 7)  
erment has been earning \$3 billion a year from huge natural gas reserves in the North Sea. But because of the large surplus from gas exports, the guilders is so strong that Dutch industrial products and labor have lost their competitiveness in the world market — a dangerous turnabout for a country whose exports traditionally account for more than 50 percent of gross national product. Unemployment has reached more than 5 percent — not bad compared with other West European countries, but a sizable jump from the 1.1-percent rate as recently as 1971. Large Dutch multinational concerns, seeing little prospect of profitability in their own country, have invested heavily abroad — so much so that the Netherlands has become the largest European investor in the United States.

At times, Mr. Kok feels like a juggler walking a tightrope as he struggles to meet his trade unions' demands amid these contradictory economic developments.

In hopes of keeping Dutch industry competitive and maintaining jobs, he has agreed to help curb wage demands over the next few years. He has taken a liberal view toward overseas investments by Dutch companies because he feels that profits abroad are insuring jobs at home, and also because millions of dollars of labor pension funds are invested in Dutch multinational companies.

"In return, however, Mr. Kok is insisting that Dutch companies make a commitment to guarantee existing jobs and to invest in industries that will create more employment."

He is pushing the government to pass an excess profits tax, which would require companies to turn over part of their profits to the unions, and wants payment made in company shares. This has led some businessmen to charge that the unions eventually will gain control of their companies' equity although union pension funds currently do not hold more than 5 percent of any company's equity.

Mr. Kok is also pressing ahead with plans to increase labor participation in company management. His goal is to permit workers to nominate half of the corporations' board of governors, which in turn appoints management.

"We are under criticism from all sides on these issues," says Mr. Kok. "The militants in the labor movement claim that our programs for investment and worker participation in management are a poor trade for controls on wage increases, that we're somehow fooling the workers into accepting less pay. Then the businessmen claim that we are moving to take over their companies."

## Oil Potential Found

### In Ocean Off Florida

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP-DJ) — A test well indicates "a potential for oil" in the Atlantic Ocean off Florida, the Interior Department reported yesterday. The well was drilled under a government permit but was paid for by 25 oil companies trying to estimate potential oil and gas reserves before a March 28 lease sale.

## London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in ounces per troy ounce)

	July 4, 1978	July 3, 1978	July 2, 1978
Copper wire bars	272.50	272.50	272.50
3 months	273.00	273.00	273.00
6 months	273.50	273.50	273.50
12 months	274.00	274.00	274.00
3 months	274.50	274.50	274.50
6 months	275.00	275.00	275.00
12 months	275.50	275.50	275.50
3 months	276.00	276.00	276.00
6 months	276.50	276.50	276.50
12 months	277.00	277.00	277.00

## Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

	July 4, 1978	July 3, 1978	July 2, 1978
SUGAR	235	235	235
Oct	235	235	235
Nov	235	235	235
Dec	235	235	235
Jan	235	235	235
Feb	235	235	235
Mar	235	235	235
Apr	235	235	235
May	235	235	235
Jun	235	235	235
Jul	235	235	235
Aug	235	235	235
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## By Eugene T. Maleska



1 Crawly creature  
4 That spongers do  
9 Race-track  
sound  
13 Unitas was one  
15 Of the ear  
16 Hawaiian port  
17 Wicked  
weapons  
20 Hormone or  
vitamin D  
21 Effa  
22 Budget item  
23 French cheese  
25 Show affection  
28 Litigant  
29 "Hail,  
Claudius!"  
32 Global area  
33 Far from fresh  
34 Society gal  
35 Unfaithful  
swains  
39 Be coarsive  
40 Clothing sizes,  
for men  
41 Church section,  
for short  
42 Clinic workers,  
for short  
43 Theater seat  
44 Prepare to knit

46 Fork-tailed hawk	14 At that place
47 Spanish bigwigs	18 Bellicose deity
48 Goodness	19 Oddball
49 adversary	23 One-horse town
51 Get in touch with	24 Attachment on a fishing rod
54 Tough guy	25 Provide food to a fee
58 Extinct magazine	26 Egyptian drama
59 Word with hog or hog	27 Police protection
60 Fountain item	28 Burn slightly
61 Earthenware container	29 Expert
62 Asian notable	30 Left-hand page
63 Briard or Samoyed	31 Buddy of TV
	33 Slight amount
	36 Big Ten team
	37 Debatable
	38 Feudal group
	44 Have a parley
	45 Prefix with room or date
<b>DOWN</b>	
1 Statute	46 He wrote "The Trial"
2 Farm animals	47 Deceitful trick
3 Nepal need	48 Normandy town
4 Churches	
5 C.F.A. project	49 G.I. offense
6 Famous Scott	50 Awl or adze
7 Move restlessly about	51 Hand over
8 Urban railroads	52 Bumpkin
9 Task	53 Fuss
10 Modena money	55 Haggard novel
12 Present, as a question	56 Pro —
	57 Punster

	U.S.	Country
ALGARVE	18.44	Portugal
AMSTERDAM	15.59	Holland
BANKAR	31.08	China
ATHENS	31.08	China
BEIRUT	20.82	China
BELGRADE	26.82	China
BERLIN	17.63	China
BRUSSELS	13.55	Spain
BUDAPEST	27.81	China
CASABLANCA	26.75	China
CHANGHAI	18.64	China
COSTA DEL SOL	26.92	China
DUBLIN	13.53	Spain
EDINBURGH	12.53	Holland
FLORENCE	25.77	China
FRANKFURT	18.64	China
GENEVA	18.64	China
HELSINKI	16.61	Spain
ISTANBUL	30.86	China
JAKARTA PALMAS	31.11	China
JERUSALEM	20.70	China
LONDON	15.59	China
LOS ANGELES	17.63	Spain

**July 4, 1978**

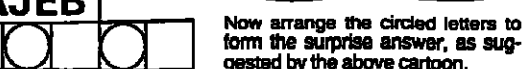
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the EHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

1



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



**Print answer here:**

Yesterday's Jumbles: **AXIOM HENNA ARCADE PURPLE**  
 Answer: **What you have to say to the man when you just want your eggs plain—JUST "EX-PLAIN"**

**MATTHEW**

### *A Director's Personal Experience in Opera and Theater*

By Frank Corsaro. *Vanguard*, 318 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Donald Henahan

**F**RANK Corsaro has directed more than 70 opera productions, including some 25 for the New York City Opera. He has selected a dozen of these to discuss in some detail in this book, ranging from such generally acknowledged

Corsaro is, of course, a busy man and he must not be judged on the purity of his prose. But there is a straining for effect that can be sensed in his writing that does remind the reader of certain characteristics of Corsaro the director.

It is, of course, not the hits but a few such misses as the "Don Giovanni" that some opera troupes allude to when they ask, in effect, whether the productions of Franchini & Consorte have any redeeming social value. Trained in the Actors Studio tradition of confronting the work as a living organism rather than as a museum piece, Consorte knows that even the best of his troupe's recitals when he broke into a new

Perhaps he has never quite decided whether he is on the side of the art of show business, and thus condemned to be opera's dangling man. Then again, if he ever should resolve that problem, assuming it is a real problem and not a semantic one, he might turn out to be just another tasteful, unobjectionable workman. We already have plenty of those in opera, so it is probably just as well that we take Corsaro just as he is, hubris and all.

Donald Henahan is a music critic for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

**The New York Times**  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Novel	First	Weeks
1	SCROOPLES, by Judith Krantz	1	17
2	BURGLARY, by Sidney	2	13
3	THE HOLCFROG COVE, by William F. Buckley Jr.	3	11
4	PAINTED GLASS, by William F. Buckley Jr.	4	11
5	THE WOMEN'S ROOM, by Tessa French	5	10
6	THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARY, by John Grisham	6	9
7	THE MAMMARIAN FACTOR, by Graham Greene	7	8
8	THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	8	6
9	KALKI, by Gore Vidal	9	6
10	THE LAST CONVERTIBLE, by John Grisham	10	6
11	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	11	5
12	OLD FRIENDS, by James Carroll	12	5
13	EVERGREEN, by Becha Palani	13	4
14	THE BURNING BIRD, by Colleen McCullough	14	4
15	PINAL PAYMENTS, by	15	4

**NONFICTION**

- 1 IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF  
CHERRIES-WHAT AM I  
DOING? by Edna St. Vincent  
Laud  
2 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF  
RUNNING, by James T.  
Farrell  
3 THE MEMOIRS OF  
RICHARD NIXON, by Rich-  
ard Nixon  
4 THE FLYING/MY SELF, by  
Nancy Friday  
5 RUNNING AND BEING, by  
George A. Sheehan  
6 THE FLYING, by Wil  
Hugen, illustrated by Rawn  
Poussin  
7 YOUR OWN  
STRINGS, by Wayne W  
Dover  
8 METROPOLITAN LIFE, by  
L. B. Brown  
9 AIRFIRE ARMY'S THREE-  
WEEK "RANU MAKU-  
VU, NAROVVER-DEAU-  
VU" AIRFIRE, by  
Arpel with Ronnie Sur then  
seen  
10 THE THINGS WISE AND  
WORTHFUL, by James  
Hermal  
11 THE ONLY INVESTMENT  
YOU'LL EVER  
NEED, by Andrew Tobias  
12 THE AMITYVILLE HOR-  
ROR  
13 THE COUNTRY DIARY OF  
AN EDWARDIAN LADY,  
by Edith Holden  
14 THE FIRST CONCLAVE,  
by Malachi Martin  
15 A TIME FOR TRUTH, by

## Honors Cited

## By Who's Who

CHICAGO, July 4 (UPI) — The late Democratic Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, actress Helen Hayes and author Al Haley are among those being honored with citations for "significant contributions to society by the pu-

Also receiving the biennial awards from Marquis Who's Who Inc., are psychologist, writer and educator Bruno Bettelheim; Democratic Rep. John Brademas of Indiana; choreographer Agnes De Mille; historian and educator John H. Franklin; and architect and histo-

The publishers started the citations 14 years ago, for "individuals who merit more than biographic attention" listed in the yearly publication.

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	R	R	O	R	Z	E	A	L	O	L	A
M	A	U	V	E	E	D	G	E	D	E	C
I	N	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	C	E
T	I	E	R	R	O	Y	S	L	O	I	R
	C	A	A						B	A	N
D	A	Y	A	F	T	E	R	D	A	Y	
A	B	O	L	T		S	O	R	B		Y
M	E	W	L		A	S	S	A	Y	E	L
E	E	L	S		N	A	S	I		B	R
					D	A	Y	I	N	D	A
B	A	S	S	E	T				A	N	A
E	S	T	E	S		O	R	A	L		N
T	H	A	N	K	S	G	I	V	I	N	G
T	E	N	H		A	L	T	E		O	R
A	N	D	A		P	E	E	R		T	Y

## BRIDGE

*By Alan Trusco*

A glance at the diagrammed deal indicates remarkable possibilities for both sides. East-West can make seven spades against any defense. And North-South can make 12 tricks in hearts unless West is on lead and finds a club lead to give his partner a ruff.

fensive prospects. He made a penalty double, and knew he had been had by North when the dummy appeared. West found the club lead that held South to one overtrick.


South opened a minimum hand with one heart and West chose a modest two-club over-call. North boldly made a psychic bid of two no-trump. He knew that East-West had a fine spude fit that they had not yet uncovered. By suggesting a hand with defensive strength he hoped to buy the contract in hearts.

**NORTH**

♠ —  
♥ A Q J 8 2  
♦ K 8 7 2  
♣ Q 8 2

**WEST**

♠ K Q 9 4  
♥ —  
♦ 10  
♣ K 10 8 7 6 5 4 3



**EAST**

♠ A 8 7 5 3 2  
♥ 10 7 4  
♦ A 6 4 3  
♣ —

**SOUTH (D)**

♠ J 10 6  
♥ K 8 6 3  
♦ Q J 3  
♣ A J

This imaginative move scored a sensational success. West bid his clubs again, and North was able to bid hearts with his distribution completely concealed.

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	2 ♠	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	4 ♠	4 ♣	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club seven.

[illegible]



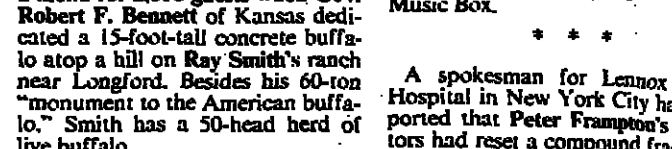




Lionel Hampton celebrated 50

years in music by playing some vibes and drums and even a touch of piano with a Newport Jazz Festival all-star band at New York's Carnegie Hall. Hampton thanked his enthusiastic audience toward the end of the concert. Blowing kisses into a microphone, he told them: "The boys in the band love you like mad — just like I do." Manhattan Borough President Andrew Stein declared a Lionel Hampton Day in New York, and the Carnegie Hall concert was a tribute. Joining the 70-year-old Hampton were, among others, pianist Ray Bryant, drummer Panama Francis, bassist Chubby Jackson, trumpeter Joe Newman and tenor saxophonist Arnett Cobb. Pianist Teddy Wilson, who played with Hampton in the 1930s in the Benny Goodman band, joined the party after the intermission, as did clarinetist Bob Wilber. During a brief non-musical interlude, a music-industry representative mentioned that only recently Hampton's theme song — "Flying Home" — had been played on the air for the one-millionth time. The band then started working toward the two-million mark. The audience stomped, applauded and cheered, and Hampton obliged with a few extra choruses.

Buffalo-burgers were featured on a menu for 2,000 guests when Gov.



\* \* \*

The Morosco Theater in New York City, for the first time in 38 years, has a new property master. He succeeds Herman Gates, who handled his last performance after

63 years in show business. Gates, 79, began his theatrical career in 1915 at the People's Theater on the Bowery, where the producer was the late Jacob Adler, once known as the king of the Yiddish theater. A

farewell buffet party for Gates, given by fellow stagehands beneath the Morosco stage, brought together nearly 200 well-wishers from the Broadway theaters, including **Bernard Hughes** and **Brian Murray** of the *Boyz n the City* troupe. The celebration started with a televised performance by actors and dancers and included a religious service and a gala dinner and lecture at the Oslo City Hall. The guests included Prince Charles.

"Da," the play currently running at the Morosco. Gates and his wife, Blanche, will retire to Florida. Gates' successor is his nephew Sid-

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